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LITERATURE.

The Life, Work, and Opinions of Heinrich Heine. By William Stigand. (London: Longmans & Co., 1875.)

HOWEVER inadequate may have been the regard shown to Heinrich Heine by Germany and the Germans during his life, there has been no neglect of his memory. An abundant correspondence on the circumstances of his private life, on his political opinions, and on the literary subjects on which he was engaged, has not only afforded materials for the biographer, but has, to a considerable extent, been published in its integrity.

It is no discredit to Mr. Stigand that these volumes consist rather of selected than of original matter, and he has fully carried out his professed intention of allowing Heine, wherever practicable, to be his own biographer. Not that there is any deficiency of observation and criticism; the essays on his character as literary historian and philosopher are in themselves elaborate reviews, and the main incidents of his life afford subjects for political disquisitions in which the individual opinions of the author are often exhibited with unnecessary prominence, and sometimes with a violence of partisanship that is not wholly agreeable.

Julius Hare, in the *Guesses at Truth*, observes that we often like our friends the best for their faults, and certainly Heine's indiscriminate aversion to Germany and the Germans seems especially to have attracted Mr. Stigand's sympathy and interest. That his Jewish nationality and Gallic turn of mind explain, and to a certain extent excuse, his course of thought and conduct of life in this matter is so evident, that his fierce banter assuredly did not require to be supplemented by one-sided assertions of fact, or his humorous exaggerations to be justified by suppositions of historic truth. Nor indeed was this unnatural animosity on Heine's own part without frequent misgivings, and even self-reproach; the tenderest affection of his life was towards his mother, who adjured her children "ever to preserve a German heart for the German people." In his last will he writes, "Farewell, thou German home, land of riddles and sorrows; be thou bright and happy:" and with all his love for France he dreams of a time when "Elsass and Lothringen" shall be again attached to Germany, and no bounds be set to its mission and dominion. If, instead of being subjected to the hard and stiff Prussian rule, Heine had been the pet poet of a small German court, it is

very doubtful whether he would have endorsed Mr. Stigand's invectives against the moral and intellectual condition of the minor States of Germany, where the absence of political freedom and larger life found no small compensation in the pleasant friendliness of Prince and people, and where the arts were cultivated in no sense whatever, as our author believes, as an intentional blind and bar to mental development, but from a pleasure and pride in culture for its own sake.

In much the same sense Mr. Stigand treats the relations between Heine and his family. His lot was certainly not cast amid romantic associations, or in circumstances favourable to a poetical nature, for his surroundings were all of a purely commercial character; but he suffered, at least in early life, from none of the practical discomforts of poverty. The personage of the house was his uncle Solomon, who held a really important position in the financial world of Hamburg, and under his protection he had such chances of an easy and opulent life as most young Germans would have envied.

When he had shown a decided disinclination to the traditional pursuits of his race and kindred, it was arranged that he should go through the ordinary university career, the "furchtbarer Tyran," as his nephew called him, offering to pay all his expenses on the moderate condition that he should devote himself industriously to the study of law, take the proper degree, and start as an advocate in Hamburg. When, again, later, he declared an equal repugnance to the legal profession, and in fact, avowed an unwillingness to sustain himself by any but the more desultory forms of literature, the old banker still paid him an allowance sufficient to keep him from any positive distress, and continued this gratuitous assistance even after Heine's great literary reputation might have been presumed to have secured to him a competent income. A want of family affection and a disregard for ability of any kind which might illustrate the race, would be a very uncommon defect in a Hebrew community; and Mr. Stigand's rude denunciations, of the "old money-bags," and assumptions from chance half-joking expressions, that he had no appreciation of his nephew's genius, seem to me gratuitous. It may, indeed, be inferred, from Mr. Stigand's observations, that he is rather enforcing a theory than insisting on a special case of injustice, and that he would be inclined to give to great literary ability an immunity from the common duty of self-support in the necessities of life. Without arguing the general case, it may very well be doubted whether the poetic faculty which is here especially in question is benefited by the absence of the stimulus of necessity to literary exercise, and whether experience does not show that it rather loses than gains by the comforts of a leisurely existence.

It would certainly have been surprising if Heine's other connexions had regarded him with any special affection. Their residence—"verdammtes Hamburg," he always called it—their ancestral industry, their close patriarchal form of life, were objects of his continual satire, and must have left a

singularly deep impression when we read that even so late as after the death of the head of the house, and when Heine had been received by them with a full acknowledgment of his worth and fame, his nephew thought it necessary to stipulate as a condition of continuing his annuity that he should abstain from writing offensively against any member of his family. There is really no justification for the belief that the long physical misery which afflicted him and gave an incomparable pathos to the last exhibitions of his genius, would have been averted, or even mitigated, by any pecuniary generosity. So little, indeed, had the public believed that Heine was in a necessitous condition during the earlier part of his residence in Paris, that when the surreptitious publication of the French secret pension-list in 1848 revealed the fact that he had been for some years one of its recipients there was considerable surprise on the part of his friends, as well as of his enemies. "This benefaction did not come," as he grandiloquently phrased it, "from that national generosity and political fraternal love of the French people which have manifested themselves in as touching a way as ever did evangelic charity," but it was the personal act of M. Thiers, desirous, if not to enlist the pen of Heine in the service of his own Government, at least to secure himself and the dynasty from the shafts of so great a satirist in a country where ridicule is so dangerous. He had also a strong personal liking for the poet, and highly enjoyed his society.

There is much more to be said in defence of Heine's complaints against the bookseller Campe, who, even if he did not take advantage of the young writer's inexperience, at any rate showed no generosity when he discovered how great a prize in the publisher's lottery he had won. Notwithstanding the waywardness and obstinacy with which Heine damaged his own interests, and the superfluous political licence in which he indulged, to the serious detriment of the circulation of his books, there must have been sufficient profit to have largely remunerated the author, and at the same time to have erected the new stone premises of Hoffmann and Campe, to which he used to point as the one great monument of his genius in Germany, in the same sense in which we remember hearing a popular authoress at the dinner-party of a great London publisher calculate how much of some beautiful silk curtains had been woven out of her brains.

Mr. Stigand has properly dwelt with some detail on those two portions of Heine's life which leave an entirely pleasant impression on the mind of the biographer; his early residence at Berlin, and his first years in Paris society. His admission into the social circle of Varnhagen von Ense and Rahel was a good fortune of which he seems ever to have been conscious, and to have acknowledged with a gratitude somewhat foreign to his nature. It was there that the "Junge Leiden" of the unprepossessing student were heard, not only with a kindly interest, but with the prophetic sense that a new luminary had risen in that poetic twilight where the great radiance of

Goethe still lingered before sinking to rest. The recognition of a quality which they would least have expected to find in the verses of a Hebrew youth—that compatibility of the deepest emotions and most tragic pictures with the classic clearness of expression, of which Goethe, in all his various literary forms, had given so perfect an example, must at once have made him a subject of admiration and affection in the family of which the veteran of Weimar was the household god.

The existence of such a centre of good taste, general culture, and liberal opinion might modify Mr. Stigand's harsh views of Berlin life, for Varnhagen himself was as deeply imbued with the military spirit and its attendant prejudices as any Prussian martinet, and offered, in his personality and character of intellect, a most interesting type of that order of things of which Frederick the Great and Voltaire formed part, and in which notions to us apparently most contradictory and repugnant not only could co-exist but harmonise. We should indeed have been grateful for any additions that could have been given us to what we already knew of the relations of Heine to those admirable friends, and to that circle, with many of whom he had anything but intellectual sympathy, especially La Motte Fouqué, whose mediæval and gloomy theory of life must have been to him essentially repulsive. We should perhaps have known more about him under these happy circumstances had Varnhagen then been busy with the *Tagebuch*, which he began in 1835, and which brought on its imprudent editor, Ludmilla Assing (not his own, as Mr. Stigand states, but his adopted daughter), the political condemnation from the effects of which she escaped by flight to Italy, where we believe she is now happily married.

Between this initiation into literary and political life and his still more perfect enjoyment in the brilliant and congenial intercourse of Parisian society, lay those periods of travel which became the canvas into which the genius of Heine worked the wit and imagery that established him as the great humorist of his time. In his later years he often reverted to the incompleteness of his English experiences, and expressed a hope that he should be able some time or other to enlarge and correct them. There was a curious slight connexion between him and this country, barely noticed by his biographers, which might have made him look upon us with more natural sympathy than he exhibited—his birth-name was "Harry," after an English business-friend of his father's, and he only changed it on his profession of Protestantism in 1825; it was the "Sorrows" of young Harry Heine that captivated Germany, as much as those of Werther had done two generations before, and it was his weird intuition of the ballad spirit that made the "Widow of Kevlaar" as notorious as Bürger's "Leonora." But it was Heinrich, the Lutheran convert, who visited England, where he might, if chance had so favoured him, have met another young man of letters of his own race, in whom the profession of the later religion had not extinguished the filial reverence for the ancient faith, or

diminished its influence on his thoughts and emotions—the author of *Vivian Grey*.

With far different feelings from those with which he was affected by us and our country, did Heine find himself in Paris in 1830, when his sensations vented themselves in that brilliant language of delight which no Parisian will readily forget. "There, everything delighted him, from Lafayette with his white hair, to the goat with three legs in the Jardin des Plantes," "the dead corpses at the Morgue, and the living ones at the Académie Française;" the very air "as high-spirited, as rich in gentleness, and as amiable as the people itself." When a Frenchman ran against him in the street, the apology sounded like a melody of Rossini; when he saw the horrors of the "Tour de Nesle" it was through the pink gauze of a lady's bonnet, and he felt it was only part of that rosy light of Paris that made pleasant all the tragedies of existence. For the first time Life was worth living for its own sake, and all the serious discontent of his nature was lost in the sense of immediate gratification. Nor were these feelings transitory; there was a real moral affinity between him and the nation of his exile; there was in both that union of play and passion, that earnestness in amusement and that amusement in earnestness—that sense of ridicule which made great things small, and that power of imagination that made small things great—which he recognised in himself, and of which he was the poet and the prophet.

It was, no doubt, as an impersonation of some such qualities that he became attracted by Mathilde Mirat, and entered on an intimacy which only terminated at his death. The detail of this relation will be new to many English readers, and leaves the impression of having been the happiest venture of his life. Her truth and simplicity were the only counterpoise to the weight of moral despair that pressed heavier and heavier upon him; her indefatigable cheerfulness kept alive that strange gaiety which sustained him to the last; and her unselfish fidelity won a constancy of affection of which his restless and mutable nature might have seemed incapable.

Although deprived of many of his illusions by the practical and, as it seemed to him, illiberal turn that French politics had taken, and thoroughly entering into the commotions and vicissitudes of public affairs, he would never, even without the implied obligation of his pension, have taken part with revolutionary extravagance. His relation to democracy was accurately expressed in these later lines:—

"I would to God I had never met
That dragon-fly—that blue coquette,
With her winning ways and her wanton *taille*,
The fair, the fair, the false *canaille*."

And even this flirtation was well over long before the Revolution of 1848. Indeed, he had made a hero of the Duke of Orleans, and mourned his untimely death with a personal regret. He had been fascinated by the new Socialist ideas that then took an amiable, though somewhat ludicrous form in the Saint-Simonian sect, and which were far away from such subversive transformations of society as were afterwards advocated and attempted by M. Louis Blanc,

whom Heine saluted, on being introduced to him, as "l'homme le plus guillotineable de la France."

In all forms of literature France was then eminently active, and Heine was a real accession to such company. He brought wit, which was its daily food—and wit of a novel kind, as fantastical as Rabelais, and as cruel as Voltaire. He was, too, a certain intermediary between the French and German literature, which he made known to the French in a way that gratified their sense of national superiority. His success brought out all the best parts of his character, his good humour, and his desire to please. He made real friends of George Sand and the whole staff of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Théophile Gautier's description of his personal appearance, as quoted by Mr. Stigand, is, on the whole, correct; though even the "abundant masses of blonde hair" could hardly make him a "German Apollo." But we vividly recall the combination of the "slight Hebraic curve" with the blue eyes and finely moulded rosy cheeks, and the rapid passage of the motion of his lips from the smile to the sneer.

The character of this work encourages such desultory observations as we have made rather than any continuous criticism. Although Strodttmann's *Leben und Werke* is the foundation both of its matter and its arrangement, yet much is brought together from other sources not familiar to the English reader. The letters and extracts are especially well translated, and if we do not compliment Mr. Stigand on any remarkable success of his poetical versions, we would desire not to imply any deficiency in his powers, either of diction or melody. Mr. Stigand is a poet himself, and in some sense of a high order, both of imagination and expression; yet not only is his own genius, but even his implied theory of poetry, so entirely discrepant from that of Heine, that those very qualities which might be presumed to aid him in this interpretation are really hindrances and impediments. It appears at first the easiest thing in the world to translate Heine: the very words often fall into English in the same places; but the effect is entirely different. No one, in truth, can do it well, unless, like the American, Mr. Leland, "Hans Breitmann," and one or two other versifiers, they have something of the same composite order of mind, and are quite as much humorists as poets.

The excellent index adds much to the value of these volumes, and an additional chapter, in another edition, on what might be called the Heinesque literature, both in its personalities, such as Karl Grün's *Heine's Himmelfahrt*, or Wolfgang Müller's *Hollenfahrt von Heinrich Heine*, and on the influence which he has exercised and may still exercise on the combination of French and German thought, would be well worth the trouble. Heine is, at least, a German writer whom a Frenchman can enjoy without offence to his own patriotism, and whom the sincerest love for France and the French has not excluded from the German Pantheon.

Assuredly there must exist, most probably in Paris, some other portrait of Heine than those terrible pictures of sorrow and suffer-

ing which the pencils of Charles Gleyre and Vrietz have delineated. Goethe writes somewhere, "As men die, so they walk among posterity;" but, in as far as this is true, it applies to those whose image in their later years is familiar to the public view, and not to the wasted frame and debilitated powers. Let a search be made for some such likeness of Heine as Théophile Gautier described him, or, at least, let us be left to make our own impersonation without these pictorial records of misery and death.

HOUGHTON.

The Paston Letters. Edited by James Gairdner. Vol. III. (London: Bowes, 1875.)

MR. GAIRDNER may fairly be congratulated not merely on the completion of his work, but on the good fortune which somehow or another always attends diligent enquirers like himself, and which has, in this instance, enabled him to present his readers with upwards of five hundred additional letters instead of the four hundred which he had originally promised them. A discovery made just before the Appendix was completed has enabled him "to give some account of ninety-five others." The result of his examination has been to justify the general accuracy and carefulness of Sir John Fenn, the original editor.

The value of the *Paston Letters* to the student of the social life of our ancestors needs no commendation, and it is equally unnecessary to dwell upon the carefulness of the present edition. But there is one aspect of the letters to which attention can hardly be called too often. There is no more frequent cause of error in history than the tendency to judge the acts of men in any given period without reference to the ideas which were handed down to them from their immediate predecessors. The times of the Tudor princes have fared especially ill in this respect. Because one writer was sufficiently ill-advised to support the paradox that Henry VIII. was a model of human virtue, it has become the fashion to decry his system of government as if it were a mere usurpation, having no roots in the history of the past, no sufficient justification in the wants of the nation of his own day. Those who say such things forget that in the study of the *Paston Letters* is to be found the key to the real meaning of the Tudor monarchy, inasmuch as they bring vividly before us the state of society out of which that monarchy sprang, and the needs which called it forth.

I have already called attention, in my review of Mr. Gairdner's second volume (ACADEMY, January 23, 1875), to the urgent demand for a strong Government to repress the turbulence of the nobility, which was making property and life itself unsafe. Equally noteworthy, perhaps, is the utter want of idealism which these pages disclose. We have been told that, in France, "rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur." But in the England of Edward IV. and Richard III. nothing seems to have been sacred to anybody. There was certainly no respect for the Pope, when Sir John Paston, wishing to be freed from a contract of marriage, could write,

"I have answer again from Rome that there is

a well of grace and salve sufficient for such a sore, and that I may be dispensed with; nevertheless my proctor there asketh a thousand ducats."

There was no loyalty to the King, but a mere waiting upon providence, when men's chief anxiety was to be on the side which might prove itself the strongest. Mr. Gairdner bears witness that there was no reverence for family life. He calls attention to the dissatisfaction expressed by a mother at the prospect of seeing her daughter once more in her house.

"And was this, the reader may well ask," he observes, "the spirit of domestic life in the fifteenth century? Could two generations of one family not ordinarily live together in comfort? Was the feeling of older people towards children only that they ought to be taught the ways of the world, and learn not to make themselves disagreeable? Alas! I fear, for the most part, it amounted to little more than this. Children, and especially daughters, were a mere burden to their parents. They might be sent away from home to learn manners, and to be out of the way. As soon as they grew up, efforts must be made to marry them, and get them off their parents' hands for good. If they could not be got rid of that way, and were still troublesome, they could be well thrashed, like Elizabeth Paston . . . who, as will be remembered, was allowed to speak to no one, was beaten once or twice a week, and sometimes twice in one day, and had her head broken 'in two or three places' in consequence."

The evidence of the extraordinary letter in which Sir John Paston recounts the compliments which he paid to the Duchess of Norfolk on congratulating her on her prospect of becoming a mother points in the same direction. The coarseness of the language employed, and the utter want of reticence on subjects on which reticence is imperatively demanded if a woman is to be treated with any respect at all, are the more striking because the words are used in cold blood. Licentious talk is unfortunately not uncommon in any age, and real or imaginary wit is too often held to cover the foulest language. But Sir John Paston neither intended to be licentious or witty. He simply spoke to a lady of the highest rank in language which at the present day a stable-boy might perhaps apply to a brood mare.

What a light all this throws on the character of Henry VIII.! To the reader of the *Paston Letters* there is nothing startling in his selfishness, his coarseness, his brutal animalism. In all this he has but entered into the inheritance of the generation before him. But he brings with him too, in some measure, the corrective of these evils. With all his faults he keeps an ideal of kingship before his eyes which was wanting to the rulers of the later half of the fifteenth century, and which was destined to grow till Elizabeth came to be regarded almost as the incarnation of the national life. The great work of the Tudor period was the restoration of the ideal to the thoughts of men. The last of the *Paston Letters* had scarcely been written when Sir Thomas More was pondering over his *Utopia*. Then came the Protestant martyrs and the Catholic martyrs, the combatants for the idea of a national church, and the combatants for the idea of a universal church. By the law of reaction self-denial and self-renunciation blossomed most luxuriantly on the soil from which they had been most persistently banished.

In the concluding pages of the recently published volume of his *Constitutional History of England*, Mr. Stubbs has pointed out how the greatness of the thirteenth century led to the weakness of the fourteenth, and to the still greater weakness of the fifteenth century, and how nevertheless "out of it emerges, in spite of all, the truer and brighter day, the season of more conscious life, higher longings, more forbearing, more sympathetic, purer, riper liberty." In a sense no doubt it is "in spite of all." In a truer sense it is "by reason of all." The intensity of darkness forces men to turn to the light.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

Naval Powers and their Policy, with Tabular Statements of British and Foreign Ironclad Navies. By John C. Paget. (London: Longmans & Co.; Portsmouth: Griffin & Co., 1876.)

THIS work is intended to supply the English public with detailed information communicated in a convenient form and in a lucid style on two very important subjects, namely, the relative condition of the English navy in comparison with the navies of other States, and the rapid development which the science of naval warfare is undergoing both at home and abroad. It does not, however, quite fulfil the promise of its title, as little or nothing is said of the policy of the various powers whose navies are passed in review, with the exception that the author has made a few remarks on what he considers to have been the unwise policy of Great Britain in becoming a party to the Declaration of Paris in 1856, and in permitting ironclads to be built for foreign powers in English dockyards. There are, however, in the matter of ironclads two sides of the medal. If, indeed, the supremacy of a maritime power is henceforth to depend upon the number of ironclads which she can place in line of battle, as the author suggests, it must be borne in mind that as long as foreign powers are content to build their ironclads in England they are not learning how to build them at home, and it is a maxim of which the author will readily admit the truth, that in a maritime war victory will ultimately be on the side of the power which can soonest send a second and a third fleet of ironclads into action. The author says: "An ironclad can be built in England in about a fourth of the time necessary in some foreign dockyards." It ought not, therefore, to be left out of consideration that the present practice has its bright side, namely, that it enables British shipwrights to acquire daily more skill and knowledge in the construction of ironclads at the expense of other nations, while the author himself admits that England keeps well ahead of all foreign powers in the race of building ironclads for her own service. The *Inflexible*, for instance, which is the last prodigy of the British shipwright's art, and is destined to fly a British pennant as soon as she is completed for sea, will be able, in the author's opinion, with her twenty-four inches of armour-plate and her four eighty-one ton guns, to hold her own against the combined attack of any fleet which any foreign power can send to sea. "Engaging at a range," he says, "at which her own

armour will be invulnerable, her tremendous guns will pierce the armour of any conceivable opponent;" and he says in another place, "it appears to us that this ship will be perfectly able to repulse the attack of a fleet supported by torpedo-vessels. Nothing will be able to come near her. One well-directed shot from one of her turrets will inflict a blow equal to that of an ironclad ramming at ten or twelve knots an hour. There will be no need to repeat it" (p. 119).

Mr. Paget has done good service in calling attention to the character of our old ironclad fleet. There can be nothing more disheartening to the chief constructor of Her Majesty's navy than the consciousness that he is engaged in a race in which, if the hare goes to sleep, the tortoise will win. Thus, the British navy counts at present three ironclads, the *Dreadnought*, the *Thunderer*, and the *Devastation*, which are the most powerful men-of-war in the world, and the *Inflexible* now building will, when completed, surpass even the *Dreadnought*; but Mr. Paget informs us that the Italian Government have directed two ships to be built of the *Devastation* type, and have lately ordered eight 100-ton guns from an English firm, thus eclipsing even the *Inflexible*. There is, however, a crumb of comfort for England as regards the race in ironclads. It is Mr. Paget's opinion that one ironclad of superior power and speed will be able to destroy a whole fleet of ironclads of inferior power and speed. England has only therefore to be careful to maintain her present place in the race, and to use for her own benefit under superior conditions the ship-building advantages in which she has allowed other nations to participate in a minor degree. We apprehend this to be the true moral of Mr. Paget's work.

The author, however, very wisely, in our opinion, discourages any trust on the part of the British nation in the 800 vessels which figure in the *Navy List* as available for fighting purposes; and, however painful it may be for the nation to be informed that the actual fighting strength of the British ironclad navy in line of battle does not exceed seventeen ships,* it will be a consolation for it to know that "once within the range of the enemy, the *Devastation*, the *Thunderer*, and the new *Dreadnought* will make mincemeat of any number of opponents." This statement, the accuracy of which must await the test of experiment, anticipates that the issue of a sea-fight in future will be determined, not so much by the skill and courage of the captains of the fleet, as by the thickness of the armour of the admiral's ship and the armour-penetrating power of its guns. We are rich, however, in *cruising* ironclads.

"The *Monarch*," says Mr. Paget, "with her cruising capacity and her 25-ton guns in turrets, is certainly our finest sea-going ship for special purposes. The *Alexandra*, with 25-ton and 18-ton guns, comes next, then those two very powerful and very handsome ships, the *Sultan* and the *Hercules*, armed with 18-ton guns. These four

* Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., the late chief constructor of Her Majesty's navy, in a letter which appeared in the *Times* of February 28 last, estimates the sea-going ironclad navy of Great Britain at twelve efficient ships, of which six may be called small by comparison.

vessels are certainly the finest specimens we possess of sea-going ironclads. But it must be borne in mind that the new ships being built for the German Government are all of the *Sultan* or the *Hercules* type, and that in the course of a year or two they will be able to match this, on the whole, our finest class of vessel. Of course they have nothing to match the *Devastation* class, and nothing to match the *Audacious* class; nevertheless the fact is most significant, that their ship-building efforts should be devoted so exclusively to this kind of ship. We may rely upon it that the German fleet is not being built for nothing" (p. 45).

We quite agree with Mr. Paget in his last observation, but we believe it to be a truism as regards all States which build military fleets. As regards, however, Germany in particular, it is obvious that the new Imperial State will have very onerous duties imposed upon her navy outside the Baltic, if she should be involved in war with any of the powers who have an Atlantic sea-board; and although Austria fell in with the proposal of Prussia in the war of 1865 to abstain mutually from capturing each other's merchant vessels in the high seas, France on a later occasion declined to accede to such an arrangement; and there is no doubt that England, if at any time she should be unhappily involved in a war with the German Empire, would equally decline to depart from the established practice.

Mr. Paget does not doubt that our ironclad fleet is at present the most powerful in the world; but he is of opinion that its preponderance over other fleets is diminishing every day, and that ship-building does not proceed so rapidly, nor is it on so large a scale, as is required to keep us well ahead of other nations. It appears, however, that ironclads, as they are more costly to build, are also more costly than wooden ships to keep in repair, and consequently that, although the present Board of Admiralty has in the year 1874-75 put eight ironclads into repair, so as to form a fair reserve squadron, and has launched the *Alexandra*, it has not been able out of the estimate of that year to complete the amount of new tonnage ordered for ship-building by 3,000 tons.

Mr. Paget's observations upon our unarmoured cruisers are, we think, the most important part of his work.

"The ironclad fleet," he says, "may be considered, as to numbers and capacity, to be fairly satisfactory, though without any reserve of ironclads adapted for long voyages. But the state of the navy as to unarmoured ships is a cause for apprehension, and the sooner the public mind is alive to the fact the better. In the conflict between guns and armour, guns have invariably gained the day. When the 81-ton gun for the *Inflexible* was ordered, it was said by the *Standard* (a journal which has done excellent service in keeping this and similar questions constantly before the public) that the new weapon would ring the knell of every ironclad afloat. This is possible; but until 81-ton guns are mounted on every important battery, and carried as a general rule by foreign ships, our present system of armour must be continued. It should be remembered that the chances are against the projectile hitting the plate a genuine 'façer'; the blow would in perhaps the majority of cases be delivered at an angle sufficient to deflect it. For bombardment armour must be retained, though we may live to see deck armour adopted in preference to broadside armour, especially if the system of hydraulic

loading—the gun being entirely concealed until the moment of its discharge—be generally adopted. But whatever may be the ultimate fate of ironclads, whether destined to fight our battles for generations, or sent in whole squadrons to rust in idleness beside the wooden line of battle-ships and frigates at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, one thing is certain—a great future is in store for unarmoured cruisers. But they will only enjoy it on the two conditions of great speed and of carrying armour-piercing guns" (p. 50).

While the race of the maritime powers in the construction of ironclad navies is thus ardently contested, which is only paralleled by the race of the continental powers in augmenting their armies by land, it is satisfactory to know that the weapons of offensive warfare are reasserting their ascendancy at sea over defensive armour. The invention of gunpowder revolutionised war on land, and taught the man in armour to doff his panoply, that he might not be a stationary mark for the more active musketeer, and so it seems likely that the newly-invented fish-torpedo will revolutionise war at sea, and that war-ships may have to doff their armour-plates and trust once more to the efficacy of guns at long range.

"A new and more terrible weapon," says Mr. Paget, "now appears upon the scene, the moving torpedo, which can be fired, we are unable to say with what degree of accuracy, from the broadside. Should this invention be further developed, and its range increased (at present it is not known with certainty, the experiments, unlike those of the *Oberon*, not being published), we may confidently anticipate one result, that close action, that is, action within the range of the moving torpedo, will be avoided. The use of the ram under these circumstances will become as dangerous at sea as the use of the bayonet since the introduction of breechloaders on land" (p. 117).

If Mr. Paget's anticipation should be correct, and ramming, which, he says, has been for the last few years looked upon as the best mode of attack, no longer holds the place which modern writers on tactics have assigned to it, it will be consolatory to the British nation to know, from the costly experiment of the *Iron Duke* and the *Vanguard*, that until the moving or fish-torpedo proves to be a success, the ram is capable of more than satisfying the expectations of its inventors.

TRAVERS TWISS.

Handbook for Travellers in Russia, Poland, and Finland; including the Crimea, Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia. Third Edition, revised. (London: John Murray, 1875.)

MR. THOMAS MICHELL'S excellent *Handbook* has for many years been the valued companion of every English traveller in Russia. It now appears in a third edition, rendered still more valuable by the addition of about 120 pages of text containing a great deal of new information, especially as regards Finland and the Caucasus. The general merits of the work are too well known to require more than a passing allusion. Possessing an all but unrivalled acquaintance with the country and its language, Mr. Michell has long been recognised as a friendly guide to whom his countrymen in Russia have to feel deeply grateful. It will suffice, therefore, at present, to call attention to the new matter which the third edition contains.

The second edition comprised fifty-five routes; there are seventy in the third. Among the newest is that by rail direct from Moscow to Vladikavkas in the Caucasus, 1,202 miles in length, passing through Voronej, rendered famous at the end of the seventeenth century by the shipbuilding energy of Peter the Great, who in 1699 had a fleet there "of sixty-six vessels, armed with 2,546 cannon and carrying 16,814 troops," and in modern times by its literary activity, especially that of its self-educated citizens Koltsof and Nikitin, the former of whom ranks among the best of Russia's poets; through Rostof on the Don, "the chief centre of inland trade in the south-east provinces of Russia;" then across "a bare steppe country, dotted over with Cossack settlements," the scenery becoming fine, however, as the valley of the Terek is approached, "and Mount Elbruz, 18,520 feet above the sea, with the Caucasian range, comes in sight;" passing near Piatigorsk, so much frequented for its mineral waters, where a brazen tablet records "the expedition of General Emmanuel to the foot of Elbruz in 1829, the attempt and failure of the German savants to reach the top, and the supposed success of Killar, a Circassian," though no mention has yet been made thereon of the first authentic ascent, achieved in 1868 by Mr. D. W. Freshfield and his companions;" and finally landing the traveller at Vladikavkas. Hence a regular service of omnibuses will enable him to pass through the magnificent Dariel Gorge, the ancient *Portae Caucasiae*, to gaze on the splendours of Mount Kazbek, on the face of which a conspicuous crag is pointed out as the spot on which Prometheus suffered so long, to descend by a slope "more abrupt than any Alpine carriage pass, except," says Mr. Freshfield, "the wonderful zigzags beside the Madesino Fall, on the south of the Splugen," and, after a journey of 133 miles, to reach the picturesque town of Tiflis. Thence a very remarkable railway, constructed by English engineers, runs to Poti on the Black Sea, a distance of 193 miles, passing by the supposed cradle of the pheasant race, and boasting of a section, eight miles long, throughout which "the line ascends or descends at a gradient of 1 in 22—a formidable incline to an unprofessional eye, and quite unrivalled except in Mexico or Chili."

Among the longest direct journeys which can now be performed are those from St. Petersburg to Odessa, 1441 miles, and to Sevastopol, 1358 miles. In either case the traveller passes through Moscow, Kursk, and Kharkof, all described in the second edition of the *Handbook*. Since its publication the railways have been completed which lead from Kharkof through Poltava, Kremenchug, and Elizavetgrad, to Odessa, and by Ekaterinoslaf to Sevastopol. With respect to the former route the following piece of information seems the most remarkable:—

"Near the Birzulà junction the head, tail, trunk, and jaws of a mastodon were discovered in a petrified state in the ancient bed of a river. Several turquoises of a bright blue had formed in the teeth and jaw, proving the correctness of the Persian theory of the formation of these

stones from mastodon teeth. The stomach of the animal was in the condition of a jelly when seen by Mr. Consul Stevens, who offered to preserve these interesting remains for the British Museum, which declined to purchase them."

The most remarkable journey suggested to the adventurous tourist in the second edition of the *Handbook* was that headed "London to Pekin, *via* St. Petersburg, Kiakhta, and Mongolia." That has been rewritten and enlarged in the present edition, in which the traveller's course is traced from Nijny Novgorod to Perm, 880 miles down the Volga to somewhat below Kazan, and then up the Kama to Perm, whence the traveller must drive onwards. The post-service across the Ural hills into Siberia is said to be excellent. Ekaterinburg rejoices in a "very good" hotel, and also "very good shooting," elk, wolves, and bears being numerous in its vicinity. At Tomsk we are told that "there is nothing to interest the traveller," but there may be in time, we may add, if there is any truth in the recent report that a college for law students is to be established there. At Irkutsk, it seems, the traveller will have to suffer in a hotel which is "very bad and dear," but at Kiakhta his farewell to Russia will be endeared to his memory by the kind hospitality of the resident Russian officers and merchants.

Another long journey is described in routes 45 and 46. Starting from Moscow, the traveller takes the line leading southwards to Voronej and Vladikavkas as far as Riajks, passing on the way the historically interesting towns of Kolonna and Riazan. From Riajks another railway runs eastwards to Morshansk, a town which was utterly destroyed by fire last year. The rapid spread of the flames, in which it is said some 200 people perished, may be partly accounted for by the fact that tallow-melting is the principal industry of the town, and "there are also soap-manufactories, distilleries, &c." From Morshansk the line proceeds to Samara, on the Volga, whence a railway, which is expected to be open this year, will run on to Orenburg, distant nearly 1,000 miles from Moscow. Thence the traveller—to whom it is hinted that a foreigner "will find it difficult, if not impossible, to proceed to Central Asia without a formal permission from the Russian Government," not to speak of "a spare shaft and wheel," as well as "rope, a few large nails, grease, candles, tea, &c."—may post on 634 miles to Kazalinsk, whence "the best method of reaching Kliiva is by steamer and the Aral Sea as far as the lower Oxus." From Kazalinsk he may drive 233 miles, the first half of the journey being "very tedious," to Fort Perovski, and 208 [?], more to Turkistan, whence a further drive of about 364 miles will bring him by Chinkent and Tashkent to Samarcand. We have accepted the *Handbook's* distances, except where, p. 421, 384 appears to be a misprint for 184; and there is something wrong p. 420, line 5. Very suggestive is this portion of the *Handbook*, which will probably have to be enlarged in subsequent editions.

The chapter on Finland, a country with which Mr. Michell, or one of his con-

tributors, deals lovingly, has been much enlarged, and provided with an excellent map. In the second edition it pointed out only one route. In the third no less than eleven are offered to the traveller. There is the railway from St. Petersburg to Hangö (331 miles), opened in 1873, running in part "along high embankments, or along the foot of hills covered with wood, amid the most charming scenery," and leading to a harbour the capabilities of which "can only be compared with those of Plymouth." There is the rail from St. Petersburg to Wiborg and Helsingfors, 275 miles. It is true that the line runs through "some dreary and marshy country," but it passes "a model farm, and an excellent and extensive lunatic asylum." Moreover, "the view of Wiborg, with its churches and domes flashing in the sun, is very striking when seen from an eminence;" and Helsingfors has its good points, especially the approach to it by water, which is "exceedingly striking." But the main attraction of the line is afforded by the Falls of Imatra, where everything is good, including the beer of the country, which is "very good." "On a bright summer's day no trip is more enjoyable than that to Imatra" by the Saima Canal from Wiborg, and when visitors have arrived at the falls, which are described as "rather one of the largest rapids in Europe than a waterfall," they "sometimes watch for hours the boiling and seething water, taking no heed of the deafening noise which it produces." All around, moreover, is curious and interesting, including the rustic church of Ruokolaks, to which the picturesque congregation go in "long, queer-looking boats, pulled by about twenty women, while an almost equal number of men lazily smoke their pipes in the stern." Above all, "the trout fishing in the Vuoksa river, above the Falls of Imatra, is excellent between the months of June and September," the lake trout "ranging up to seventeen pounds." Much useful information is given as to the best methods of deceiving them; but a foot-note warns the angler that part of the river is "leased by an English club, whose charming 'fishing-box' is situated immediately over the source of the river." Another route conveys the traveller by steamer direct from Helsingfors to Uleåborg in Finnish Lapland, a town which can boast of "clean wide streets and pretty houses," "a charming promenade," small steamers "running frequently to the shores of the pretty straits of Tappila," and a "hospital, with a ward for lunatics." From this neat and prosperous port it is easy to travel by land or by sea to Torneå, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, a "picturesque little town" in which the happy traveller will find "salmon, trout, and venison in plenty, also very good jam of the *mamura* berry," and whence, at midsummer, he may see "the sun shining at midnight over the calm and clear waters of the Gulf of Bothnia," while in the vicinity he may enjoy "very good salmon and trout fishing." All Finland, indeed, appears to be a paradise for anglers.

From Uleåborg a post-road leads to Abo, passing through a district in which "women with long hair and of austere virtues, although very bold and merry, offer their

horses at the stations, and act as drivers," and enabling the traveller to make acquaintance with Ny-Karleby, where "the houses are all painted red, and the inhabitants all wear the same colour, giving the town a very warm look," with Raúmo, near which town he may visit Miss Frederica Bremer's birth-place, and finally with Abo, of which a detailed account is given. But want of space forbids a full description of the charms which the *Handbook* attributes to Finland, and which certainly ought to attract many English visitors.

In taking leave of Mr. Michell's *Handbook*, we can cordially recommend it, not only to those travellers in Russia to whom it is simply indispensable, but also to all readers who desire accurate information about that country. It is no mere "road-book," devoted to distances and hostelries. It is a book of reference on very many other Russian matters, and he who studies it aright will find it an invaluable assistant in the formation of correct opinions about the past history and the present state of the mighty empire which it describes.

W. R. S. RALSTON.

History of America. By John A. Doyle. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1875.)

THIS book is the sixth of the series of the "Historical Course for Schools," which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing, under the editorship of Mr. Freeman. It need scarcely be said, therefore, that it is an honest and able piece of work. In some respects indeed it leaves little to be desired. Mr. Doyle's power of condensation, and clear statement, could not have been tried on a more difficult subject, and have stood the test well. As examples we may cite his sketch of the Federal Constitution (p. 286), and his statement of the "nullification" controversy (p. 318). He has a happy knack too of cutting out the characters of men in a few clear words, and a fairness in judging them, which make his clean-cut sketches really valuable. The boys who read this book will not be puzzled as their fathers have been as to what manner of men Hamilton and Patrick Henry, Calhoun and Clay, really were; and if they ever go further and fill up the outlines which they will carry away from this sketch, they will find how true those outlines are, and how little they have to unlearn.

The main fault of the book is want of proportion. The title, the *History of America*, is misleading. The two first chapters, indeed, seem to promise to deal with the whole continent, giving the geography and early settlement by Europeans not only of the territory now occupied by the United States, but of Peru, Chili, Mexico, and Canada. But the history is only the history of the United States (which title, by the way, is the one given at the head of the first chapter). Then again, more than half the book is devoted to the history of the thirteen colonies before 1776, which is treated with a fulness quite disproportioned to its importance as compared with the national history since the declaration of independence. Thus, the "war with King Philip" in Massachusetts in 1674 (p. 114) occupies

more than four times the space allotted to "the struggle for Kansas" (p. 336). But the former was merely one of a series of short and fierce little local wars between the Indians and the early Puritan settlers, while the latter was the first open battle ground of Federal and Confederate, the prelude to the great civil war. It excited the keenest interest throughout the Union, was fought out by recruits drawn from furthest New England and from the Gulf States, and has left indelible traces on the history of the nation.

We must admit, however, that Mr. Doyle is in good company in this matter of treating the colonial in such detail as compared with the national history, for we find almost the same proportions in his American rival Colonel Higginson's *Young Folks' History of the United States*. But that book is written for the young folks of America, to whom local association will always make the Indian wars and early struggles of "the fathers" intensely attractive. Mr. Doyle's book is for our own boys and girls, who are under no such spell, though the history of the American nation ought to be, and we think is coming to be, recognised as the most worthy for them of careful and sympathetic study of all histories next to that of their own country.

Mr. Doyle has another excellent, indeed indispensable, quality for his task; he has not a trace of partisanship in him. His narrative of the Revolutionary War, and the war of 1812, as well as of the many differences which have arisen and been peaceably settled between England and the United States, is as calm and unbiassed as if the author were a member of neither nation.

In compilations of this kind inaccuracies must, we suppose, occur, and Mr. Doyle's book is no exception. Thus he tells us (p. 248) that the Duke of Bedford brought forward proposals for conciliation in the House of Lords in 1775, when that eminent Whig was in his teens; that there were two of Lord Howe's brothers serving with him in 1776 in America, a General, and the Admiral (p. 256), whereas he had but one, the Admiral; that by the treaty of 1782 England ceded to Spain "the land south of the Mississippi" (278); that William Garrison, "the publisher of the first Abolition newspaper, was nearly pulled to pieces by a New York mob" (p. 335), when the incident really happened at Boston after an Anti-Slavery meeting. But these, though blemishes, are neither frequent nor serious, and very slightly affect the value of the book. They need not be made much of, and can be set right easily. The want of proportion already alluded to is a far more serious defect, and in connexion with the reference to Mr. Garrison we may add, in passing, that the compression of all notice of the Abolition movement into a page and a half seems to us another flagrant instance of want of perspective. No part of recent American history will be of more use than this in English schools, and it should have been carefully touched, both in its weakness and strength.

The book seems to us also somewhat to want colour. Mr. Doyle is sternly cold in his narrative. For instance, by adding half

a page in two places he might have given the pith of what Emerson calls (and rightly) "the two best specimens of eloquence we have had in this country," John Brown's defence at Charlestown, and Lincoln's speech on the opening of the Gettysburg soldiers' cemetery. Nothing lays hold of young minds so strongly as a few vivid words of remarkable men in critical hours. They serve as pegs on which to hang a great deal of contemporary history, and pay for the room they take over and over again.

And lastly we think that Mr. Doyle has done very scant justice to our cousins in his curt notice of their literature. While admitting that Prescott and Motley rank with the first European historians, he holds that, in other branches of literature, America has produced "little that is either valuable or distinctive," on reading which judgment the names of Story and his brother jurists, of Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and others, will at once occur to most of us, though their omission is scarcely so startling as that of Prof. Agassiz and all the men of science. We are free to admit, however, that with all its imperfections the book will do good service, and is not likely to be easily superseded. T. HUGHES.

THE CARLISTS.

Among the Carlists. By John Furley, author of "Struggles and Experiences of a Neutral Volunteer." (London: Samuel Tinsley, 1876.)

La Guerre Civile en Espagne, 1833, 1848, 1872. Par Carlos de Bonilla. (Paris and Bayonne, 1875.)

Beilage zum Militair-Wochenblatt, herausgegeben von Witzleben General-Lieutenant, 1876. Erstes Heft. Der Karlistenkrieg im Sommer und Herbst 1875, mit 3 Plänen. (Berlin: Mittler und Sohn, 1876.)

THE author of the first of the above works is known as one of the most zealous of that devoted band of philanthropists who have done so much to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in time of war since the date of the Convention of Geneva. In this, as in all great movements, mistakes have been made, and the red cross badge has been sometimes abused by amateurs, eager only to put their own personality *en évidence* or to satisfy a morbid curiosity; but the career of Mr. Furley, both in the Franco-Prussian and Communal Wars, shows that he is among the hardest workers of a band distinguished for devotion and self-forgetfulness; and since then he has proved that he can labour as earnestly in the prosaic distribution of aid to the victims of an inundation as in the more stirring scenes of actual warfare.

The present work is a narrative of three visits to the Basque provinces. The first, to examine into the state of the hospitals near Bilbao after the severe fighting which led to the raising of the siege in May, 1874; the second, to procure the release of a young Irishman named O'Donovan, who had been imprisoned for six months in the citadel of Estella on an absurd charge of attempting to poison Don Carlos, and whose liberation

more regular diplomacy had failed to effect; the third to offer aid, if needed, to the wounded near the same place at the battle of Abarzuza.

With the exception of the grave abuse of mingling small-pox and typhoid patients with the wounded, Mr. Furley found the hospitals on either side in a far better condition than might have been expected, and he testifies to the impartiality of treatment of both sides though the hospitals were often under separate flags, while still insisting on the desirability of all hospitals being under a neutral flag in case of severe defeat. As a contribution to the history of the Carlist War the present work can only have value on the principle of *ex pede Herculem*. But taking it as such we know not where a reader, caring only to devote a few moments to the task, can gain a better idea of the conditions of the struggle which has now at last reached its termination. Mr. Furley, while evidently admiring the Carlists, and influenced, as he could hardly help being, by the enthusiasm of those around him at the time, yet does justice to the gallantry of their opponents. In his pages there is none of that senseless depreciation of the Spanish regular troops in comparison of the Carlist forces which so often disfigured the letters inserted in English newspapers by men who have passed a few hours at Vera, or have penetrated to Tolosa or Durango. At the time we noticed a letter of Mr. Furley in the *Times* as the only one which gave a fair account of the battle, and the present work fully confirms our first impression. On another point, too, he is a valuable witness. The inaction of the Carlists after the victory has been often and confidently attributed to their ignorance of the death of Marshal Concha. This was known in Estella that evening, and the next morning the cottage in which he died was visited by crowds of sight-seers. Like all strangers Mr. Furley sets too high a value on the enthusiasm of the Basques for "el Rey." It is perfectly sincere. The devotion of the Basque peasantry to Carlos VII. is only equalled by that of the Highlanders to Charles Edward in 1745. Still, the outward expressions of it do not mean so much as the like demonstrations would do in a more northern race. A friend of the writer had been able to do a slight service, for which in England a letter of thanks from any of the authorities would have been considered ample acknowledgment, to the inhabitants of a Basque mountain village; on returning to the place a year afterwards he and his party were received with as wild a demonstration as any recorded in these pages.

The second book under review is the work of a young enthusiast, and would have no great value apart from the authority given to it by the following letter from Don Carlos, which appeared in the *Courrier de Bayonne*, October 24, 1875.

"A M. Carlos de Bonilla.

"L'histoire est le livre des luttes de l'humanité. Lorsque la postérité lira sans passion les récits de cette glorieuse campagne, elle dira de nous, 'Leur guerre fut une guerre juste. Leur courage fut un courage surhumain. Dieu a fait le reste.' CARLOS.

"Quartier royale de Los Arosos, 12 Octobre, 1875."

We pity any one who, without previous knowledge of the facts, tries to extract any connected history of the war from the confused pages of this book. But the above *imprimatur* gives a value to some of its admissions which it would not otherwise possess. In page 6 we are told how the Bourbon Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV., "as soon as he had got rid of the Archduke Charles, hastened to make the Salic law one of the fundamental laws of the kingdom." *Is fons mali hujusce fuit.* But another Bourbon king, Ferdinand VII., with the vote of the Cortes, is said to repeal it "by a simple caprice of the reigning prince." The fact of the absolute renunciation of all claims to the Spanish crown by the uncles and father of Don Carlos, in 1860 and 1868, is stated, pp. 61-62. On pp. 374-5, we find hinted, what we have often asserted, that even Carlos VII., if ever he should make his title a reality, would be compelled to modify the very "fueros" or privileges for the integrity of which the mass of his humbler followers believe that they are solely fighting. This curious passage is well worth quoting.

"In the civil war of Spain there is a question of principles and a question of provincialism. For many people in Navarre a Castilian is a foreigner; an unhappy distinction which may one day lead to the worst results. The kings who gave the 'fueros' to the Vasco-Navarrais provinces did not mean to injure the national unity. Without doubt time will do more than all legislative enactments, but it is an evil which I think it right to point out.

"I remember that at the siege of Bilbao, a battalion from one of the provinces was in want of provisions and ammunition, and received no sufficient supply. They are not of our country, 'no son de nuestra tierra,' said they of whom aid was demanded, and yet these poor fellows, ill-clad, sleeping in the open air exposed to all weathers, had surrendered their lives and political principles without haggling to the king. The future of the Spanish monarchy would be a better one, if one knew how to do good to Spain, and at the same time give to the 'fueros' of the provinces the legitimate satisfaction which is their due."

The above discloses both the inherent weakness of the Carlist cause, and a difficulty which every ruler of Spain will have to meet.

The third work on our list, a pamphlet of fifty-six pages only, with three sketch maps, is far more important to the historian than either of the foregoing. It is a summary and criticism, by a competent hand, of the military events of the Carlist War in the summer and autumn of 1875. The author points out that up to 1874 the Carlists had a fair chance of success, but that from the beginning of 1875 their cause slowly declined. A detailed account is given of the operations of the armies of both sides in the Centre and in Catalonia, of the siege of Urgel, and the dispersion of the last remaining Catalonian bands. The author successively passes under review the beleaguering of San Sebastian, and the operations in Biscay, Alava, and Navarre, not forgetting an enumeration of the several bombardments of the Carlist towns and villages on the coast.

Though the author is evidently Alfonsist in his sympathies, the information and statistics here given form the most complete and accurate account which we have yet seen for

both sides. The only point to which we should take exception is the importance given to the siege of San Sebastian. So far from endangering the town, the Carlists never even endeavoured to carry any one of the outlying forts. We cordially recommend this pamphlet to all who wish to read an intelligent appreciation of the military position of the opposing parties up to the close of the last year. WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

NEW NOVELS.

The Curate in Charge. By Mrs. Oliphant. In Two Volumes. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1876.)

Ersilia. By the Author of "My Little Lady." In Three Volumes. (London: Hurst & Blackett, 1876.)

Pausanias the Spartan. By the late Lord Lytton. (London: George Routledge & Sons, 1876.)

'Twas Hammer and Anvil. By Frank Lee Benedict. In Three Volumes. (London: Samuel Tinsley, 1876.)

A Family Tree. By Albany de Fonblanque. In Three Volumes. (London: R. Bentley & Son, 1876.)

If it were not for the distinct intimation on the title-pages, and for the definitive words "The End" at the close of the second volume, one would say that there was some mistake in the issue of *The Curate in Charge*, for it certainly seems as though a third volume were needed to complete the story as Mrs. Oliphant appears to have conceived it. Readers of Mrs. Gaskell's *North and South* will remember how the ending of that book is suddenly huddled up, so as to be altogether out of scale with the earlier portion, and to miss the necessary development of an essential part of the plot. The answer given to critics was that the artistic fault was made inevitable by the conditions of periodical issue, according to which the tale had to be ended in a fixed number of pages and by a given time, without much reference to loftier considerations. And it looks as though a similar fate had overtaken *The Curate in Charge*, also issued in a serial manner as part of a magazine. The story is very well imagined, and has, save in one particular, a reasonable basis of probable fact, but it is suddenly shut up like a telescope just as one is about to survey the more distant view.

It is not, as the title might lead a reader to suppose, one of the series of *Chronicles of Carlingford*, though it belongs to the same phase of the author's manner, and its motive is the domestic revolution brought about by the death of the absentee rector of a college living, whose curate in sole charge has been the only resident parson for twenty years, and is suddenly sent adrift, through nobody's fault, in his old age, with his four children by two marriages, on the appointment of a new rector by the Oxonian trustees of the benefice.

Mr. St. John, the central figure of the book, is very well drawn. He belongs to exactly the same type as Mr. Trollope's Septimus Harding, the amiable warden of Barchester Hospital, but has even less

strength of will or power of doing better for himself and his family. He is, however, not a *replica* from that portrait, but an original study of considerable merit. The two daughters, Cecil and Mabel, are also both well drawn—the one as gifted with practical organising faculty, and therewith a keen and generous, if not always perfectly reasonable, wrath against injustice; the other as an artist, living in a world of her own creation. The intruder whose fate it is to break up this family homestead, Mr. Mildmay, the cultured and dilettante young Fellow of Mr. St. John's College, is less successfully sketched in, and is somewhat conventional; besides which, Mrs. Oliphant has already, in the *Chronicles of Carlingford*, drawn the contrast between the University don, entirely unfamiliar with parochial work, and the less erudite but more practical and efficient parish priest. The solution of the difficulty, which was marriage between the new rector and one of the daughters of the temporary occupant of the benefice, is so obvious that Mrs. Oliphant thinks it necessary to explain that she is not going to follow such a beaten path; but her heart seems to have failed her at last, so that after making the pain of removal fatal to the aged curate, and obliging his elder daughter to become parish schoolmistress in order to support her little half-brothers, she makes the last scene in the book plainly lead up to the only termination she had so forcibly deprecated, but without bringing matters to a final settlement, or disposing of any of her company save the two principal survivors. The corollary to be drawn from this is that the story is not really ended, and that a new instalment awaits us.

The point where the story fails in realism is that a clever girl like Cecil St. John, in the heroine's situation in actual life, would never have been under any sort of mistake as to her father's tenure of his precarious position as a mere deputy in a college living always held by Fellows; and thus would neither have joined in her aunt's wild scheme of a petition to the Lord Chancellor, nor regarded the new incumbent as doing her father a cruel personal wrong. But Mrs. Oliphant, as a Scottish Presbyterian, can hardly be expected to understand the minuter details of such a very complex organism as the Church of England, unlike in almost every particular to the system with which she is most familiar.

It might be supposed that *Ersilia* is a title which no two people would have hit on independently for a book, but it seems that the copyright in it has been claimed for another novel published some years ago, a difficulty which could be met at once by spelling the name correctly, *Hersilia*, instead of adopting the Italian elision of the initial aspirate. But the story has nothing to do with that one matron who was carried off among the virgins in the Rape of the Sabines, and who consoled herself for the loss of her lawful husband by taking up with either Hostus Hostilius or with Romulus himself. On the contrary, *Ersilia*, Princess Zaráikine, a lady of Anglo-French parentage, and the deserted wife of a Russian Prince, does not go off and get married to some one else, though she very nearly does so under

the belief that her husband is dead. The aim of the book is rather delineation of character than evolution of plot, and thus, though all the incidents are severally well conceived and clearly told, they are rather too far from one another to give the impression of dramatic continuity; and though this is truer in fact to real life, in which notable events are rarely successive, yet the literary result is that of occasional languor and dragging. The portrait of *Ersilia* herself has been drawn with much care and sympathy, and is in many respects of high conception, but it has the defect of over-maturity, even allowing for natural precociousness and exceptional causes of development. There is too much balance and foresight, too much justice and maternity, so to speak, to fit even a very noble young woman of three and twenty. Her aunt, Mademoiselle de Brisac, though more lightly sketched in, is truer to reality, as is also the still less finished outline of Charlotte Grey. The author has a strong feeling for scenery, and has given some very good Pyrenean landscapes, but perhaps the clearest impression made upon the reader will be the thought of the extremely different treatment of the central situation which we should have had from a French novelist, who would doubtless have shown far greater adroitness in grouping the chief events and making them move more swiftly and easily.

The literary executors of the late Lord Lytton have not been well advised in publishing his fragmentary *Pausanias*. The whole interest of such a subject must needs lie either in the ingenious construction of the plot or in the development of the character of the central figure; but the work is far too incomplete to allow of more than a guess at the probable shape of the former in the author's mind, and the impression produced by the sketch of *Pausanias*, so far as it does go, is not favourable to Lord Lytton's insight. His son does indeed claim attention for his father's opinion on the subject, as that of a man long versed in political affairs, and thus able to form a riper judgment on the merits of a considerable statesman than a historian like Grote could do, who merely accepted the Athenian view of the Spartan regent. That is a graceful tribute of filial affection, but it really has no basis of fact to rest upon. Lord Lytton did indeed hold high office by favour of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli; but he exercised no more personal influence on contemporary politics by his opinions or his acts than he did on contemporary metaphysical thought by the matter which he offered as his contribution to philosophical speculation. And with the fullest recognition of the singular versatility of his mind, the variety and discursiveness of his culture, and yet more, the patient diligence with which he pursued his calling of author, the critical judgment of his own countrymen, less favourable than that of France and Germany, holds him to fall short of genius, and to fail just in that one respect of intuitive power of reading characters which the present Lord Lytton claims for him. In truth, the one remarkable fault in all his literary creations, plays, novels, essays, verses, full as they are of brilliant qualities, is that it is all but impossible to

attach a definite personality to any of his characters. They are, one and all, merely pegs on which some abstract speculation or some social incident, put with more or less skill, is hung. Perhaps the nearest approach he has ever made to creative power is in the *Waife of What will he Do with It?* and that is very little to show out of such a long gallery of portraits. The completest answer to the assertion that because he had himself been in office he could therefore delineate a statesman, lies in the woodenness of such a lay figure as the Audley Egerton of *My Novel*, brilliant as the story is in its merely dramatic and social aspect. And certainly his *Pausanias* will do nothing to redress the balance. As a *tour de force*, the *Last Days of Pompeii*, the only other novel of his with which it is possible to compare the present fragment, though there are five centuries between them, is singularly effective; but its merit lies chiefly in its clever presentment of Roman customs, while in all matters of keen poetic insight it is left leagues behind by *Hypatia*. The difficulty in writing of ancient Greece at the time of the great Persian War is that we know extremely little about its social aspect. The scanty hints we can borrow from Herodotus and the tragedians help us very slightly, and to piece them out with Athenæus is much as if one were to use the *Greville Memoirs* to throw light on the court-life of Philip the Fair. Correctness of local colour is well nigh unattainable. A vague conventionalism, made inevitable by the way Greek classical literature is studied among us, even by very ripe scholars, is all we can look for, and the bones of *Pausanias* are as dry as those of Becker's *Charicles*, and a great deal drier than those of Mr. E. S. Leatham's brilliant failure, *Charmione*. The language put into the mouths of the various characters has no verisimilitude about it whatever, is usually stilted, and sometimes reaches even to bombast, while the one merit of the book is that a few of the situations are worded in a tolerably dramatic and effective fashion, a mark of practice rather than of higher qualities. And considering the much better place that any dispassionate judgment would assign to these posthumous volumes' three predecessors, *The Coming Race*, *Kenelm Chillingley*, and *The Parisians*, it might have been thought enough to allow Lord Lytton's reputation for the last portion of his fertile career to rest upon them, instead of lowering the average by issuing this unripe windfall. What one would like to read on the subject would be a chorus by Mr. Swinburne at that point of the closing tragedy where the mother of *Pausanias* places the first stone of the wall which immured her guilty son in the Temple of Athena, till, exhausted by famine, they took him out to die.

Twixt Hammer and Anvil is in some respects an advance on Mr. Benedict's immediately preceding novel, *St. Simon's Niece*. There is more story in it, a greater play and contrast of characters; and it is also less dotted with American provincialisms of language, albeit they do occur now and then. These French tales of Mr. Benedict's very adequately supplement, from the man's point of view, those of Miss Julia Kavanagh, which have the same peculiarity of laying

the scene in France, but surveying it with English eyes, sometimes those of personages in the story. And he has got some very clever sketches in this last publication. As usual, he has dwelt chiefly on the women, and Effie de Marsan, the unscrupulous married flirt, wedded to a morbidly excitable artist, is the figure on which he has employed his chief powers. Next to her in vividness of conception comes Mademoiselle de Hauteville, an old Legitimist dragon, with a tender spot hidden under her haughty brusqueness. The actual hero and heroine of the book, a poor French Marquis and a rich young American widow whose business manager he is, are more conventionally drawn, though each has a certain measure of individuality. The most skilful thing in the book is the description of the petty social rivalries and squabbles of a Norman country neighbourhood; the least so is the rapid crumpling up of the end of the story, which is out of scale with the earlier portion, and not developed gradually enough. Nor can the expedient adopted for its evolution be regarded as adequate, though Mr. Benedict has displayed a good deal of ingenuity in trying to carry his readers away on a false scent. The Provençal temper of Gracieuse Galais, the character who supplies the entanglement and extrication, is depicted with a good deal of dramatic power, but it may fairly be questioned whether the motive is sufficient, not for her concealments and stratagems, but for the terror and rage with which she is credited at intervals. A stronger hidden reason would make it probable enough; as it is, it seems overstrained. But there is no doubt at all as to the vigour of the drawing. There is one unquestionable exception to the general success of Mr. Benedict's portrait-painting, which is the half-witted old lady, Mrs. Somers, usually described as the "robin," from her hopping and twittering ways. The failure is not from any lack of observation or detail, but from the effort to get broad farce out of mental infirmity, which is a declension in art from the way of dealing with the "Tortoise" in *St. Simon's Niece*, where a touch of pathos, and a glimpse at the causes which had wrecked the brain, veil and soften the absurdity of the character.

Mr. Albany de Fonblanque's story is a romantic novel of the good old kind, the first half of which is a mystery of James I.'s days, and the latter its elucidation in 1874-5. There is no attempt at any other sort of interest than the melodramatic one of vivid incident, but that has been employed with some capability, so that the book, though with almost as many faults as pages, is quite readable, especially by young people. The proofs have been corrected so very imperfectly that the three volumes swarm with typographical errors; which account for some curious vocables which occur, but the persistency of mistake whenever a scrap of Italian is introduced must be laid to the author's charge. He clearly thinks that "Vincenti" is the Lombard form of the name Vincent, and that "Le Conti Tasti" is the way an Italian nobleman would word his visiting-card; and that being so, it would have been better to keep on more familiar ground than Mantua and Venice. A part

of the machinery of the romance is akin to that of Mr. Blackmore's *Alice Lorraine*, but not quite so skilfully handled.

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S new story, *Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart*, forming, with other tales, one volume of the usual library form, will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. early in March.

MR. F. T. PALGRAVE writes to us that it is not an edition of Herrick's poems, but only a selection, which he has proposed. Mr. Grosart, it may be added, has in the press a critical edition, with full notes and biography so far as ascertainable, for Messrs. Chatto and Windus's series of Early English Poets.

MR. W. TURNER, professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, has in the press, to be published shortly by Messrs. A. and C. Black, a first series of Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Placenta.

A NEW work of fiction by Mrs. Whitney, author of *The Gayworthys*, will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. about the 15th instant. The title is *Sights and Insights*.

THE March number of the *Revue Philosophique* contains a remarkable study on Berkeley by John Stuart Mill, never before published; an article by M. Vacherot on the Critical School; one by M. Ribot on the duration of psychical processes; and a note by M. Taine on the formation of the *ego*.

THE valuable collection of prints and MSS. of the late M. Ambroise Firmin-Didot will be sold shortly. Among the MSS. of particular interest for English students may be mentioned several MSS. of romances of the Round Table cycle, and a Book of Hours which belonged to Catherine of France, daughter of Charles VI. and wife of our Henry V., bearing the princess's signature and ornamented with marvellous miniatures. It is especially noticeable that the text is in French and not in Latin. M. Didot bought it in Belgium for 40,000 francs. The whole collection is estimated on good authority to be worth 2,000,000 francs.

M. E. BOUTARIC has just been elected member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His works on the Military Institutions of France before the institution of standing armies, on the Institutions of Philip the Fair, and on Alphonse de Poitiers, are highly esteemed by historians.

WE have received from the Science and Art Department *A Catalogue of the Printed Books and Manuscripts bequeathed by the Reverend Alexander Dyce*, which contains information about old books, plays, songs, &c., of the greatest value even to those who are not in a position to refer to the works themselves now stored at South Kensington. This publication possesses a double interest for us just now, being prefaced by a biographical sketch of Mr. Dyce from the pen of one most competent to write it, the late Mr. John Forster. At the same time we received the *Catalogue of Paintings, Miniatures, &c.*, in the Dyce Collection, with suitable prefatory remarks by Mr. S. Redgrave, Mr. G. W. Reid, and Mr. C. C. Black.

ANOTHER useful bibliographical work of reference just received by us is the *Catalogue of the Fifteenth Century Printed Books in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge*, by Mr. Robert Sinker, librarian. It is published by Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.

WE have received a letter from Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, Newhaven, which, with every respect for his position as an eminent philologist, we feel ourselves obliged to decline to publish. Our reason is that the letter is simply

calculated to stir up further bad blood, without contributing a single point towards the final settlement (if such be desired) of the controversy at present outstanding between the writer and Prof. Max Müller. We understand Prof. Max Müller to have offered or accepted the submission of some points at issue between him and Prof. Whitney to the judgment of one or more dispassionate persons. It matters not, as it appears to us, whether these gentlemen, provided that they were willing and competent to act, be the "friends" of one party or of the other, or of neither. Prof. Whitney's letter, so far as it is not occupied with angry recrimination, harps exclusively upon the question whose friends the judges are to be. His better course would be to submit, either privately to his English critic or through the medium of our columns, a list of persons whose judgment he would consider final; and it will then be for Prof. Max Müller to accept the challenge, or to challenge the names submitted.

FROM a letter addressed by Professor A. Weber of Berlin to Professor Angelo De Gubernatis at Florence, and published in the *Nazione*, February 25, we learn that the Italian Government has conferred the Order of a Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy on Professors Boethlingk and Roth, the co-editors of the new Sanskrit Dictionary, published at St. Petersburg. Professor Weber writes: "Italy has thus taken the lead of all the other Governments in recognising the importance of the two grand scientific undertakings which have been completed together in the field of Indian studies, the edition of the Rig-Veda by Max Müller, and the St. Petersburg Dictionary." Professor Weber has received a similar distinction from the Italian Government.

THE Marquess of Bute has published a lecture delivered at Paisley, on "The Early Days of Sir William Wallace" (Gardner). There is not much known about the hero himself, and the Marquess resolutely turns away from Blind Harry's long stories. In the place of legend therefore, he gives us an interesting sketch of the sort of house in which such a man would have been likely to live, and the books he would have been likely to read, so as to set before us the habits of life, and the mental culture which would fall to the lot of a man in his station.

IN an address delivered on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at Liverpool College, December 23, and just published, Prof. James Stuart, of Cambridge, made some very sensible remarks on the relative importance of scientific and literary education:—

"At present, we are suffering from a reaction against the vagueness of literary and artistic education. We are suffering, and about, I expect, to suffer still more than we yet do, from the undue belief that the elements of merely scientific education are a sufficient training for the mass of mankind. It behoves us, then, to look at one or two of the points in which the first rudiments of science, such as alone can be accessible to all but the few, misled men, unless tempered by other studies. In the first place, as the tendency of purely artistic and literary is to substitute vagueness for comprehensiveness, so that of scientific education, in its first stage, is to substitute a limited view for a clear view. Seeing clearly what we do see, observing the great excellence of a clear conception, we are led to reject all those conceptions which are not clear, and, to put it in its broadest form, to deny what we do not understand. A clear view is, in fact, mistaken for a correct one. Hence there arises amongst those whose mental food has only been conveyed by science a great amount of dogmatism. Now there can be nothing more evil, politically and socially, than a dogmatism which takes as its basis the limited range of experience of each individual. A mass of such dogmatic units, so to speak, forms a no more satisfactory nation, than one subject to the vague dogmas of unreasoning belief. This scientific dogmatism usually takes the form of materialism, &c."

WE do not quite follow Mr. Stuart in his assertion that the elementary truths of science are

"the limited experience of each individual." But the dangers of the scientific reaction against letters are well and opportunely insisted upon.

A NEW German Liberal weekly paper, entitled *Das Vaterland*, is to make its appearance in London on the 25th inst.

MISS ROSE LAWRIE has agreed to join Mr. Furnivall in editing the doubtful play of *Edward III.* for the New Shakspeare Society.

AMONG the last Hunterian Club-books just issued for 1873-4, the most interesting is *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meete*, by Samuel Rowlands, (1602), a racy poem of Wife, Widow, and Maid, "London Gentlewomen borne," drinking at the Vintner's, and having an occasional word with him and the Fiddler, "another pint" being the burden of the chat. Lodge's *Catharos, Diogenes in his Singularitie* (1591), is less amusing, though it goes through all the sins of the time, and notes "our picked youngsters hauing their peakes starched . . . their coates perfumed, their garments ragged . . . and our pretie mistresses that set no foote on the ground, but as if they tread on mosse." Part II. of the Bannatyne MS. is filled with Godly Ballads and the famous "Christis Kirk of the Grene." Lodge's *Wounds of Ciuill War* (1594) is his "Tragedies of Marius and Scilla;" S. Rowlands's "Betraying of Christ: Judas in Despaire" (1598) is "Poems vpon the Passion;" and Mr. Thomas Russell's handsome volume of "The Poetical Works of Patrick Hannay, A.M." (1622), with Dr. David Laing's careful Preface, being a gift-book, we will only say that its "Directions for a Maide to choose her Mate," and its "Elegies on the Death of our late Soueraigne Queen Anne, with Epitaphs," will interest some readers. The Club has still vacancies for a few more members.

A CRITICALLY revised edition of the text of Job, in accordance with newly discovered MSS., has been brought out by Prof. Delitzsch of Leipzig. Many corrections of accents and vowels are now for the first time made. A facsimile of the first eleven verses of Job xxxvi. is given from one of the Firkowitz MSS., with the Babylonian punctuation. Students who cannot afford the expensive editions of Hosea and Job, with the same punctuation, published by Dr. Strack, will do well at once to possess themselves of this useful and beautifully printed little book.

THE *Nuova Antologia* for February contains an article on the "Life of Sappho," by Signor Comparetti, the learned author of *Virgilio nel Medio Evo*. As in his previous work he traced the growth of the mythical conception of Virgil prevalent in the middle ages, so here he applies the tests of historical criticism to the story of Sappho's relations to Phaon and the account of her death. On both these points he traces the growth of a myth suggested by passages in her poems developed in a later age, and having no foundation in fact. The same magazine contains also the first of a series of articles by Signor Borgognoni, on Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de' Medici, better known as Lorenzino.

M. GAIDOZ, the editor of the *Revue Celtique*, began, some time ago, a course of twelve lectures in Paris, in connexion with the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, on Celtic subjects, among which we notice the following:—Celtic and Druidic monuments, the Gaulish race and language, Gaulish civilisation and mythology, Wales and its mediaeval literature, Irish mediaeval literature, the Osianic question, and the Celts of the nineteenth century. The readers of the *Revue Celtique* in this country do not require to be told that M. Gaidoz is no mean critic of history and glottology, and we sincerely hope that he will see his way to give his lectures a permanent form.

MR. HENRI CORDIER writes to us from Shanghai, under date of January 14:—

"My attention has been called to a paragraph in the number of October 16 of your valuable paper, in

which you were good enough to announce that I was engaged upon a bibliographical work. This work will include not only the books, papers, articles, &c., printed in China, but also those relating to the middle kingdom that have been published elsewhere. Though I have been accumulating the materials of this catalogue during the past five years, I am far from having finished my labour. My work will, of course, comprise not only philological dissertations, grammars, historical narratives, &c., but also accounts of travels. Any information, therefore, that may relate to these various subjects will be thankfully received by me."

ABOUT a year ago Mr. Benjamin Douglass gave an endowment for the study of Christian Greek and Latin writers in Lafayette College, Pennsylvania. His object is to replace the works of "heathen writers now in use in English and American colleges for the study of Greek and Latin, by the best writings of the early Christians." A series of annotated works to meet this want is being published by the Harpers of New York, and edited by F. A. March, of Lafayette College. The fourth volume of the series is just out, being a volume of Athenagoras, carefully prepared with critical text, notes, &c. The plan does not seem to meet with much favour.

THE *Overland Monthly*, published in San Francisco, has ceased to appear. It was started in 1868, under the editorial management of Bret Harte. It has always been a bright, high-toned periodical, but was a trifle too literary for the Pacific Coast.

THE work on libraries to be issued by the Bureau of Education of the United States will include between 4,000 and 5,000 libraries. In each case the specialties of the library, if it have any, will be pointed out. A chapter on library buildings will give plans of model libraries, and other divisions of library economy will be treated of by the foremost librarians of the country. The editors, Messrs. Warren and Clark, have been hard at work upon it for over a year.

THE death is announced at Dresden of the voluminous writer, Gustav Nieritz, whose *Tales for the Young* fill more than one hundred volumes, and whose *Volkskalender* numbers twenty-six annual parts. This most successful of all German writers for children made his debut as an author as early as 1829, and since that period till 1872, when he resigned the directorship of a district-school which he had long held, and accepted a retiring pension, nominally of "extraordinary" amount, but really not equal to 35*l.* annually, he continued to pour forth an incessant stream of child-literature of a very varied and attractive kind.

THE following Parliamentary Papers have lately been published:—Reports from H.M. Consuls on Manufactures, Commerce, &c., Part VI. (price 3*s.*); Return of the Provisions made by each School Board in England and Wales respecting Religious Teaching and Religious Observances (price 6*d.*); Returns of Local Taxation in Ireland for 1874 (price 5*d.*); Twenty-fourth Report on District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (price 1*s.* 2*d.*); Return of Owners of Land, 1873, 2 vols. (price 1*l.* 1*s.*); Correspondence respecting Purchase of Suez Canal Shares (price 5*d.*); Eighteenth Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners (price 6*d.*); Minutes of Proceedings at Court Martial on the loss of H.M.S. *Vanguard*, with Plates, &c. (price 12*s.*); Fourteenth Report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund (price 7*d.*); Report on Recent Legislation concerning Merchant Ships and Seamen (price 3*d.*); Return of all Vessels ordered to be surveyed by the Board of Trade (price 1*l.* 3*d.*); Index to Report of Select Committee on Public Worship Facilities Bill (price 10*d.*); Correspondence respecting Suez Canal (price 1*s.* 10*d.*); Report upon Guano Deposits by Commander Cookson (price 1*d.*); Further Papers respecting the Laws, &c. of Monastic and Conventual Institutions in Foreign Countries (price 2*l.* 3*d.*).

We have received *The Bee Preserver*, translated from the French of J. de Gelieu, by Miss Stirling Graham, second edition (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas); *Denominationalists and Secularists*, by Frederick Calvert (Ridgway); *Rum Rhymes*, by W. A. Chandler, second edition (Bosworth); *All the World Over*, ed. Edwin Hodder, Vol. II. (Cook); *From Vineyard to Decanter*, third edition (Stanford); *Die Physikalischen Symptome der Pleuritis Exsudativa*, von Adolph Ferber (Marburg: Elwert); *The Fugitive Slave Circular*, &c., by H. G. Tuke (Stanford); *Mein Tagebuch im Prozess Sonzogno*, von W. Wyl (Zürich: Verlags-Magazin); *Die Naturanschauung und Naturphilosophie der Araber im X. Jahrhundert*, von Dr. F. Dieterici, zweite Ausgabe (Leipzig: Hinrichs); *The Diseases of Modern Life*, by B. W. Richardson (Macmillan); *On Overwork and Premature Mental Decay*, by C. H. F. Routh (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox); *Rambles in Rome*, by S. Russell Forbes, second edition (Gaze); *Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Titles of Courtesy, 1876* (Dean and Son); *The Statesman's Year-Book for 1876*, by Frederick Martin (Macmillan); *The Theatre of the Greeks*, by J. W. Donaldson, eighth edition (George Bell and Sons); *Les Etats de Bretagne et l'Administration de cette Province jusqu'en 1789*, par le Comte de Carné, deuxième édition (Paris: Didier).

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE strong feeling which prevails on the importance of sending a vessel to communicate with the ships of the Arctic Expedition during the open season of this year is beginning to take definite shape: Plymouth and Devonport, and Falmouth have each sent very numerous signed memorials to Parliament and the Admiralty on the subject.

LETTERS have been received by the Geographical Society from Mr. Octavius Stone in New Guinea, who it may be remembered was one of the explorers of the Mai-Kassa or Baxter River, an account of which was read before the Society in December. Mr. Stone has now been prosecuting his explorations with three English assistants from Port Moresby in the east of the Papuan Gulf. Starting from the village of Anapata there, he first examined the river Laroki, and then made a journey inland towards the base of Mount Owen Stanley (called by the natives Birika), of which he gives interesting details. Contrary to what one might expect in an equatorial island, the low country of the coast is, it appears, a remarkably bare, almost barren, grassland, bananas and cocoa-nuts being very difficult to obtain; and it is only when the interior mountains begin to rise to intercept the rainfall, that tropical forest vegetation begins to clothe the heights luxuriantly. The base of the mountain region seemed to the traveller admirably suited for the cultivation of sugar, indigo, and all tropical produce. Mr. Stone found the natives of the interior very friendly, and had no difficulty whatever with them.

THE part of the Geographical Society's *Proceedings* which has just been issued is rich in African work; it contains Cameron's latest accounts of himself, and a reduction of his manuscript map of the country between Ujiji and Lovale, besides a reprint of Mr. Stanley's letters from the Victoria Lake, and his map of the Nyanza, adapted to the observations and topography of Speke and Grant's journey.

THE latest part of the *Russische Revue* that has reached us is chiefly given to a paper by Otto Struve, read before the Academy of Sciences on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great; describing the state of geography in Russia previous to his reign, when Lake Ladoga and the Volga were thought to be one water, and the immense development of this branch of knowledge since the Empire awakened to a sense of its importance under his rule.

THE *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for February has the second part of an exhaustive historico-geographical description of the coasts of the English Channel and the North Sea, investigating particularly the accounts of submergence or elevation of portions of the shores and the invasions of the sea, from extensive data. Facsimiles of old maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries illustrate the changes which have been in progress in the region of Heligoland and the Frisian Islands, as well as on the Kentish coast.

At the general meeting of the Russian Geographical Society on the 17th instant, P. P. Semenov in the Chair, the secretary, Mr. J. J. Wilson, read the usual report on the affairs of the Society. Among other announcements he stated that in the course of the past month the council had passed a resolution, deciding to equip a scientific expedition under Potanin to explore that part of Mongolia bordering on the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk. A great part of the evening was taken up by the reading of M. Kuhn's report on the Khanat of Kokand, which he had an opportunity of studying during the recent campaign, having been attached to headquarters. According to M. Kuhn, the Khanat of Kokand forms a depression, shut in on three sides by mountains and only open on the west. Thanks to its situation, Kokand enjoys an excellent climate, plenty of water, and luxuriant vegetation. The soil is extremely fertile, and abounds in natural resources. The whole of Kokand is one continuous garden, intersected by mountain streams and dykes; only here and there small uncultivated plains may be seen. The nomads are mostly to the north of the Syrdaria, along the foot of the mountains, while the settled tribes inhabit the outer slopes of the mountains, the valleys, and the banks of artificial watercourses to the south of this river. The population is chiefly composed of remnants of Turki tribes who have immigrated from Turkestan, Samarkand, and Bokhara. It is extremely difficult to form an accurate estimate of the numbers of the population, owing to the large nomad element. At the present time grain, cotton, and silk are chiefly cultivated in Kokand, the two last-named articles chiefly for Russian consumption. Salt is also prepared, and naphtha springs are opened. The manufacturing industry barely suffices for the wants of the local population. The foreign trade is carried on with Russia *via* Tashkend, also with Bokhara and Kashgar. Caravans are only despatched between May 27 and September 27. At the conclusion of the meeting the President, in the name of the Society, welcomed Lieut.-Colonel Sosnofsky, the Asian traveller, on his return.

PROF. J. J. EGLI has just published a cheap little handbook which intending tourists to Switzerland during this year will do well to purchase—*Taschenbuch Schweizerischer Geographie, Statistik, Volkswirtschaft und Culturgeschichte*. The same practical geographical teacher has also issued quite a novel appeal to those countless natives of Switzerland who are engaged in business in foreign lands. He suggests that each of them may do an easy service to geographical culture in the fatherland if he will be at the pains to draw up about two sheets of notes upon whatever is most characteristic or is of special geographical interest in his own present neighbourhood; or will send photographs of landscapes, river-views, lake views, harbours, famous buildings, or remarkable or exceptional specimens of vegetable, animal, or human life. Dr. Egli asks all who may please to send such notes or pictures to make them over to the geographical collection of the Zürich Kantonschule, or to any other Swiss institution they may prefer in which geography is made an earnest study. An inestimable treasury of reference may thus in time be collected at no great burden or cost to the individual collector. The proposal receives the warm commendation of the *Fortschritt* and of other widely-read Swiss newspapers.

DR. GÜSSFELDT has announced his intention of undertaking an expedition into Northern Africa, and will, it is understood, be joined by Dr. G. Schweinfurth. Contemporaneously with these distinguished explorers, Dr. P. Ascherson, Professor of Botany at the University of Berlin, and a member of the Rohlfs expedition of 1874, will carry on a course of independent scientific investigations in the northern regions of the African continent.

THE TEXT OF LORD SALISBURY'S UNIVERSITY BILL.

A Bill intituled an Act for making further Provision respecting the Government of the University of Oxford and of the Colleges therein.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the University of Oxford Act, 1876.

2. In this Act—

"The University" means the University of Oxford:

"College" means a College in the University, and includes the Cathedral or House of Christ Church in Oxford:

"University or College emolument" includes a headship, lectureship, readership, praelectorship, fellowship, senior studentship, scholarship, junior studentship, exhibition, demyship, postmastership, taberdarship, Bible clerkship, servitorship, or other place having attached thereto an income payable out of the revenues of the University, or of a College, or to be held and enjoyed by a member of a College as such, and a bursary attached to any College in Scotland:

"School" means a school or other place of education beyond the precincts of the University, and includes a College in Scotland:

"Instrument of foundation" includes statute, charter, deed of composition, or other instrument of foundation or endowment:

"The Charity Commissioners" means the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales:

"The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

3. There shall be a body of Commissioners styled the University of Oxford Commissioners (in this Act referred to as the Commissioners).

4. The following persons are hereby nominated Commissioners:—

5. If any person nominated a Commissioner by this Act dies, resigns, or becomes incapable of acting as a Commissioner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to appoint a person to fill his place, and so from time to time as regards every person appointed under this section.

6. The powers of the Commissioners shall continue until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and no longer.

7. The powers of the Commissioners may be exercised at any meeting at which three or more Commissioners are present.

At each meeting the Commissioners present shall choose a chairman.

In case of an equality of votes on a question at a meeting, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote in respect of that question.

8. The Commissioners shall have a common seal, and the same shall be judicially noticed.

9. Any act of the Commissioners shall not be invalid by reason only of any vacancy in their body; but if at any time, and as long as, the number of persons acting as Commissioners is less than four, the Commissioners shall discontinue the exercise of their powers.

10. Until the end of the year 1877, the University and a College shall have the like powers in all respects of making statutes for the University or the College as are, from and after the end of that year, conferred on the Commissioners by this Act; but every statute so made shall be laid

before the Commissioners, and the same, if approved by the Commissioners by writing under their seal, but not otherwise, shall be deemed to be a statute of the Commissioners, and shall be proceeded on and have effect accordingly.

11. From and after the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the Commissioners may by virtue of this Act, and subject and according to the provisions thereof, from time to time make statutes for the University and for any College.

12. The Commissioners shall not make a statute affecting a University or College emolument unless the endowment thereof has taken effect for more than one hundred years before the passing of this Act.

13. The Commissioners, in making a statute affecting a University or College emolument, shall have regard to the main design of the founder, except where the same has ceased to be observed before the passing of this Act, or where the trusts of the emolument have been altered in substance by or under any other Act.

14. The Commissioners, in making a statute for the University or a College, shall have regard to the interests of religion, learning, and research.

15. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them for the University, may from time to time make provision for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(1.) For affording further or better instruction in any art or science;

(2.) For consolidating any two or more professorships or lectureships;

(3.) For erecting and endowing professorships or, or lectureships on, arts or sciences not already taught in the University;

(4.) For providing new or improving existing buildings, libraries, collections, or apparatus for any purpose connected with the instruction of any members of the University, or with research in any art or science, and for maintaining the same;

And the Commissioners in the same or any other statutes may, from time to time, make provision—

(5.) For modifying the trusts of any University endowment, foundation, or gift, or of any professorship, lectureship, scholarship, office, or institution, in or connected with the University, as far as the Commissioners think the modification thereof necessary or expedient for giving effect to statutes made by them for any purpose in this Act mentioned.

16. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them for a College, may make provision for the following purposes relative to the College, or any of them:—

(1.) For altering the conditions of eligibility to any emolument or office, other than the headship, held in the College, and the mode of election thereto, and the length and conditions of tenure thereof, or any of those matters;

(2.) For consolidating any two or more emoluments held in the College;

(3.) For dividing any emolument held in the College;

(4.) For annexing any emolument held in the College to any office in the College, on such tenure as to the Commissioners seems fit, and for attaching to the emolument, in connexion with the office, conditions of residence, study, and duty, or any of them;

(5.) For affording further or better instruction in any art or science;

(6.) For providing new or improving existing buildings, libraries, collections, or apparatus, for any purpose connected with instruction or research in any art or science, and for maintaining the same.

17. The Commissioners, in statutes made by them for a College, may make provision for the following purposes relative to the University, or any of them:—

(1.) For annexing any emolument held in the College to any office in the University, on such

tenure as to the Commissioners seems fit, and for attaching to the emolument, in connexion with the office, conditions of residence, study, and duty, or any of them;

(2.) For assigning a portion of the revenues of the College for encouragement of instruction in the University in any art or science, or for the maintenance and benefit of persons of known ability and learning, studying or making researches in any art or science in the University, or for the purpose of giving effect to statutes made by them for the University;

(3.) For modifying the trusts of any College endowment, foundation, or gift, affecting or relating to the University, as far as the Commissioners think the modification thereof necessary or expedient for giving effect to statutes made by them for the University.

18. The Commissioners, in making a statute affecting a University or College emolument, may, if they think it expedient, take into account any prospective increase of the income of the emolument, or any prospective addition to the revenues of the University or College, and make provision for the application of that increase or addition.

19. Where the Commissioners, before making a statute affecting a University emolument, or affecting a College emolument, not being a headship, think it expedient that no election to the emolument be made pending the consideration of the statute, they may, by writing under their seal, from time to time, authorise and direct the University or the College (as the case may be) to suspend the election for a time therein mentioned; and the same shall be suspended accordingly.

20. Any statute made by the Commissioners shall operate without prejudice to any existing interest of any member of a College, that is, to any interest possessed by any person by virtue of his having, before the passing of this Act, become a member of a College, or been elected to a University or College emolument, or acquired a vested right to be elected thereto.

21. The Commissioners in the exercise of their authority, may administer oaths, and may require from any officer of the University or of a College the production of any documents or accounts relating to the University or to the College (as the case may be), and any information relating to the revenues, statutes, usages, or practice thereof, and generally may send for persons, papers, or records.

22. Eight weeks at least (exclusive of any University vacation) before the Commissioners, in the first instance, enter on the consideration of a statute for a College, they shall, by writing under their seal, give notice to the College of their intention to do so.

The College, at any time after receipt of the notice, may, at an ordinary general meeting, or at a general meeting specially summoned for this purpose, elect three persons to be Commissioners to represent the College in relation to the making by the Commissioners of statutes for the College.

If during the continuance of the Commission a vacancy happens by death, resignation, or otherwise, among the persons so elected, the same may be filled up by a like election; and so from time to time.

Each person entitled to vote at an election shall have one vote for every place to be then filled by election, and may give his votes to one or more of the candidates for election, as he thinks fit.

The persons elected by a College shall be, to all intents, Commissioners in relation to the making by the Commissioners of statutes for the College, before and after the making thereof, but not further or otherwise, save that they shall not be deemed Commissioners for the purposes of the provisions of this Act requiring four Commissioners to be acting and three to be present at a meeting.

23. Where the Commissioners, at any time

after entering on the consideration of a statute for a College, propose to take at any meeting, not being an adjourned meeting, any proceeding in relation to a statute for the College, they shall give to the College, by writing under their seal, or under the hand of their secretary, fourteen days notice of the meeting.

24. Any act of the Commissioners shall not be invalid by reason only of the failure of a College to elect any person to be a Commissioner, or the failure of any person elected by a College to attend a meeting of the Commissioners.

25. If in any case the Commissioners contemplate making a statute abolishing any right of preference in elections to any College emolument lawfully belonging to and enjoyed by any school, individually named or designated in any instrument of foundation, they shall, two months at least before adopting any final resolution in that behalf, give notice, by writing under their seal, to the Governing Body of the school, or to the Master or Principal of the school on behalf of the Governing Body, and to the Charity Commissioners, of the proposed statute.

Where the emolument is not a fellowship or studentship, the Commissioners shall not make the proposed statute if within two months after the receipt of that notice by the Governing Body, Master or Principal, two thirds of the Governing Body, or two thirds of the aggregate body composed of the several Governing Bodies of several schools interested, or if within two months after the receipt of that notice by the Charity Commissioners, those Commissioners, by writing under their respective hands or seal, dissent from the proposed statute on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the school or schools as a place or places of learning and education.

Where fellowships or studentships are tenable in a College by undergraduates, and the fellowships or studentships of the College are divided, or proposed to be divided, into elder and younger, the elder only shall be deemed to be fellowships or studentships within this section.

26. The Governing Body of a school having a right of preference contingently only on the failure of fit objects from some other school entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, a prior right of preference, shall not have the power of dissent from a proposed statute under this Act.

27. Where the Governing Body of a school is a corporate body, the governing body of the corporation shall be deemed to be the Governing Body of the School.

28. The Commissioners shall send to the Secretary of State every statute relating to a school proposed by them and dissented from as aforesaid (unless another statute has been substituted), and it shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

29. Every right of preference retained by or for a school under this Act shall be subject to all statutes from time to time made by the Commissioners for the purpose of making the College emolument, to which the right relates, more conducive to the mutual benefit of the College and school, or for the purpose of throwing the emolument open to general or extended competition, on any vacancy for which no candidate or claimant of sufficient merit offers himself from any school entitled.

30. The Commissioners, within after making a statute, shall cause it to be submitted to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, and shall cause notice of it having been so submitted to be published in the *London Gazette* (in this Act referred to as the gazetting of a statute).

31. At any time within three months after the gazetting of a statute, the University, or a College, or the visitor thereof, or the trustees, governors, or patron of a University or College emolument, or any other person or body, in case the University, College, emolument, person, or body, is directly affected by the statute, may petition the Queen in Council, alleging the invalidity of the statute.

32. It shall be lawful for the Queen in Council

to refer any petition under this Act to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The petitioners shall be entitled to be heard by counsel in support of their petition.

33. If the Judicial Committee report that a statute referred to them under this Act is invalid, it shall be lawful for the Queen in Council to disallow the same, and thereupon the statute shall be of no effect.

34. If a statute is not referred to the Judicial Committee, or having been so referred is not disallowed by Order in Council, then within

after the gazetting thereof, or after the report of the Judicial Committee thereon (as the case may be), the Commissioners shall cause the statute to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

35. If within twelve weeks (exclusive of any recess) after a statute has been so laid before either House of Parliament, that House, by resolution, disallows the statute, it shall be of no effect.

36. Every statute gazetted and not disallowed shall be binding on the University and on every College, and shall be effectual notwithstanding any instrument of foundation or any Act of Parliament, decree, order, statute, or other instrument or thing constituting wholly or in part an instrument of foundation, or confirming or varying a foundation or endowment, or otherwise regulating the University or a College.

37. Where, during the continuance of the Commission, the University or a College make any alteration of, or addition to, any ordinance or regulation under any former Act, the same shall, one month at least before being submitted to the Queen in Council, be communicated to the Commissioners; and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, make any representation thereon to the Queen in Council.

38. A statute made by the Commissioners for the University shall, after the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners, be subject to alteration by statute of the University.

39. A statute made by the Commissioners for a College shall, after the cesser of the powers of the Commissioners, be subject to alteration by statute of the University, on the application in writing of the College, but not otherwise.

No such application shall be made except by the authority of a general meeting of the College, specially summoned for this purpose, the resolution for the application being carried by the votes of not less than two thirds of the number of persons present and voting.

40. Every statute made by the University under either of the two next preceding sections of this Act shall be submitted to the Queen in Council, and be proceeded on as if it were a statute made by the Commissioners, with the substitution only of the University for the Commissioners in the provisions of this Act in that behalf; and the same, if not disallowed, shall be binding and effectual as a statute made by the Commissioners.

41. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any provision of the Universities Tests Act, 1871.

42. The Universities Tests Act, 1871, shall, with reference to each statute made under this Act, be read and have effect as if the statute had been made before and was in operation at the passing of the Universities Tests Act, 1871.

THE EPIGRAMS OF QUARLES AND FULLER.

Stretford, near Manchester.

In Mr. Grosart's *Fuller's Poems and Translations in Verse*, 1868, were printed "fifty-nine hitherto unpublished epigrams," his attention having been called to them by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, who in 1865 had found them written in a printed duodecimo book that had once been in his hands (pp. 8-9; 217 seq.; and *Notes and Queries*, 3 S. vii. 352). The book now belongs to Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, of

History, 65 pages), Duppa, Gauden, Warmstry, Feltham, Shirley, &c. &c. He seems to have had a liking for antithetical or epigrammatic sentences, and occasionally alters or condenses certain passages to give them point. There is one noteworthy epigram that I do not remember to have seen before:

"Can y^e Cake make y^e baker?
Yet the priest can make his Maker.

S^t T. Strick:"

It is found on the same page as the well-known lines on the Sacrament here attributed to "Dr. Donn:" "He was the word that spake it" &c.

JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature and Art.

- GLADSTONE, W. E. *Homeric Synchronism: an Enquiry into the time and place of Homer.* Macmillan. 6s.
HASLAM, J. *The Old Derby China Factory: the workmen and their productions.* George Bell & Sons. 31s. 6d.
KNAPP, P. *Nike in der Vasenmalerei.* Tübingen: Fues. 2 M. 40 Pf.
LEEDER der Lappen. *Gesammelt von O. Donner.* Helsingfors: Edlund.
MARKHAM, Clements R. *Narratives of the Mission of George Bogie to Tibet, and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa.* Trilbner.
MORSEY, Capt. *Discoveries in New Guinea.* Murray. 15s.
OWEN, A. C. *Art Schools of Mediaeval Christendom.* Ed. John Ruskin. Mozley & Smith. 7s. 6d.
WILSON, C. *Heath. Life of Michelangelo, Sculptor, Painter, and Architect.* Murray. 26s.

Theology.

- SANDAY, W. *The Gospels in the Second Century.* Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

Physical Science.

- GREINACHER, H., u. P. C. NOLL. *Beträge zur Anatomie u. Systematik der Rhizostomeen.* Frankfurt-a.-M.: Winter. 6 M.
SCHEFFLER, H. *Die Naturgesetze u. ihr Zusammenhang n. th. den Prinzipien der abstracten Wissenschaften.* 1. Thl. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Förster. 10 M.

Philology.

- CHARAS, F. *L'Égyptologie. Série I. (1874-5).* Paris: Maisonneuve. 50 fr.
VIE de Saint Auban: a poem in Norman-French ascribed to Matthew Paris. Ed. R. Atkinson. Murray.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA.

February 23, 1876.

A correspondent of the *Athenaeum*, under the signature "A.," continues (February 19) his account of the excavations at Olympia in a perplexing style from which it is not easy to say whether he writes from the spot or at second-hand from the reports in the German papers. His numerous critical expressions regarding the style of the sculpture look as if they proceeded from autopsy; and I can answer for others besides myself who took it for granted that his first communication had been sent from Greece, if not from Olympia itself. On no other supposition would Mr. Newton, I am convinced, have cared to offer any criticism of "A.'s" letter, as he did in the *ACADEMY* of February 12. There are, however, in "A.'s" second communication certain passages which seem inexplicable, except on the theory of their being free translations from the German reports without any acknowledgment whatever. In particular there is the expression "Vesta of Justinian," which, if it is not again a "misprint" or an "imperfection of English," is certainly a combination of emperor and goddess worthy of a nightmare. Surely no figure is more familiar under its proper name of *Giustiniani Vesta* to all students of ancient art. Here is what "A." says of it, side by side with the German report:—

"It is of colossal dimensions, and is broken in two pieces. The head and arms are missing; the body, however, is almost perfect, and is enveloped in a long trailing drapery of archaic form, much in the style of the Vesta of Justinian, but infinitely more life-like

"Es ist eine colossale weibliche Figur, in zwei Stücke gebrochen, lang gewandelt in alterthümlichen Stil, der berühmten Vesta Giustiniani im Ganzen entsprechend, nur ungleich lebensvoller und feiner gearbeitet. Auch die wohl dazu gehörige vorn halbrunde, hinten

and of a far superior workmanship. The dimensions of this statue prove that it formed no part of the pedimental sculptures, but that it was an independent monument—a votive offering most likely, standing against a wall—as is shown also by the pedestal which was found close by, and which presents a curved front, while the back is square."

If this is not translation it is a very remarkable coincidence between the German report and what one is justified, from the signature, in taking to be an independent communication to the *Athenaeum*. Again, when "A." says—

"Towards the south-east, and on the second step of the temple, was found a fragment of a metope, which represents Hercules bringing in the Erymanthian boar; and as this is the first metope, in point of order, mentioned by Pausanias, it is evident that the description given in the 10th chapter of the *Eliacs* commences with the southern side of the temple,"

he follows the German report, when a little thought would have enabled him to clear it up. There were no metopes either on the southern or northern side of the temple, but only on the east front, *ὑπὲρ τοῦ ναοῦ τῶν θυρῶν*, and on the west front, *ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνατολόμενου τῶν θυρῶν*. The report can therefore only mean that the description of Pausanias begins, as everyone would suppose, on the left, and passes in the natural order to the right, or, as it may also be stated for the sake of obscurity, "begins on the southern side of the east front."

The following parallel passages are also interesting:—

"The reclining figure of the fluvial deity, believed to be Cladeus, leans on the left elbow while the head is slightly turned aside, the cheek resting on the right hand. The lower part of the body is covered by a massive drapery, and the expression of the thickly bearded face is a mixture of reflection and gentleness, so characteristic of the best epoch of Greek art. The arms are unfortunately broken, but what remains, and especially the head, is perfect even in the minutest details."

Again:—

"The statue of Myrtilus, the charioteer, is larger than life size, and of an equally exquisite execution. It is perfect in every respect, except the head, which is missing. The pose is life-like and full of vivacity, Myrtilus being represented as couching down on his mantle, which hangs from the left shoulder, the body partly resting on the right arm, and the left knee being drawn up."

I have not "A.'s" first communication at hand, but if I remember rightly he surprised me by repeating what was obviously an error in the German report by speaking of the "Messenians and Naupactians" instead of the well-known "Messenians in Naupaktos," as he might have seen from the Greek text of the inscription which he printed. If, then, the passages quoted above bear out the suspicion that "A.'s" letters are mere concoctions from the German reports, I would submit that it is very unbecoming of him not to say so. On reading

viereckige Basis ist gefunden worden; das Standbild war mit der Rückseite an eine Wand gelehnt und ist ein ausgezeichnetes Werk von alterthümlicher Strenge. Kopf und Arme fehlen noch. Weitere Vermuthungen über dies unzweifelhaft als Weihgeschenk aufzufassende Werk müssen vorläufig noch dahin gestellt bleiben."

Further:—

"Er ist kaum über Lebensgrösse und von vorzüglicher Arbeit. Der liegende Körper desselben ist unterwärts mit einem dicken Stoff umhüllt: der emporgerichtete Oberkörper stützt sich auf den linken Arm, während die Wange des seitwärts geneigten Hauptes sich in die rechte Hand schmiegt. Die Arme sind gebrochen, der bärtige Kopf, der einen sinnenden milden Ausdruck zeigt, ist bis in das Kleinste so frisch und unversehrt, wie eben aus des Künstlers Hand hervorgegangen."

Further:—

"Der sogenannte Wagenlenker, überlebensgross, von vortrefflicher Ausführung, ist vollständig bis auf den Kopf: in knauernder Stellung, das linke Knie in die Höhe gezogen und auf den rechten Arm sich aufstützend. Der von der linken Schulter fallende Mantel dient als Unterlage. . . . Die Oberfläche ist . . . fast tadelloso erhalten, die Haltung ist ungezwungen und lebendig."

his first letter I thought: Here is fresh testimony as to these sculptures from some one who has seen them; and it was only after a hint from a generally well-informed quarter that this delusive vision collapsed, not without such pain as one feels after being "taken in," as the phrase goes.

I may here be permitted, in Mr. Newton's absence abroad, to make one or two remarks on "A.'s" reply as to the meaning of *Akroteria*, &c., in which he displays an access to lexicons confirming the suspicion of his writing not from Olympia but from some Olympian nearer home. The technical and familiar word for the pediments of a temple is *ἀετοί*, and the no less technical and familiar word for the three extremities of a pediment is *ἀκροτήρια*. It was therefore a surprise to find the recently discovered inscription in honour of Paeonios claiming for him only the authorship of the akroteria of the temple, seeing that Pausanias had assigned to him the sculptures in the east pediment. The difficulty is that if the akroteria of the inscription means *pediments*, as the German writers argue, it must refer to *both* pediments of the temple, and the inscription would thus appear to be in conflict with the statement of Pausanias that one of the pediments was the work of Alkamenes, unless of course it only means that in a competition for both pediments the designs of Paeonios were so far preferred as to be selected for the front pediment. But this is very unlike the usual exactness of Greek inscriptions. No doubt it would be strange of Paeonios to claim only the figures of the akroteria proper if he had made those also of one of the pediments (*ἀετοί*); but what he claims here he claims as an honour obtained by competition, and as yet it is mere conjecture that the east pediment was assigned to him by competition. Further the phrase *ἀκροτήρια ἐπὶ τῶν ναῶν* means, "akroteria (to be placed) upon the temple," whatever "A." may say about the subtlety of the Greek preposition *ἐπί*, and as this expression does not apply well to the pedimental sculptures, it is a pity that the German report did not point this out. Another suggestion is that akroteria may here refer both to the akroteria proper and to the pediments. In any case there is a real difficulty in the use of the word akroteria in the inscription, which is only confirmed instead of being explained by "A.'s" reference to Suidas and Hesychius on the one hand, and the scholiast of Aristophanes on the other, because the former give *ἀκροτήρια* = *περὺνιον*, which latter word distinctly refers to the pointed extremities of a pediment (the general meaning of *περὺνιον* being a fold of drapery falling in a point), while the scholiast gives no authority for supposing that by *περὺν καὶ ἀετοῦς* he meant these words as synonymous.

As regards the inscription in question "A." had called it Ionic, referring as he now explains to the "orthography," not to the "dialect," which is obviously Doric; and he adds, "To ascertain, however, the gradual development of Greek palaeography, through evidence offered by monuments of a definite period, appeared to me a matter of the highest importance." But the important point in this case consists in this, that we have here a Doric inscription from the Peloponnese, into which, as was not unusual elsewhere at this period, the long H and Ω of the Ionic alphabet were imported. These two letters do not, however, make the inscription Ionic even in orthography. "A." refers also to the archaism of M before Π; but he will find this in use in the time of the successors of Alexander, e.g., *εἰς τὰμ πόλιν* and *τὸμ βασιλῆν* in a Doric inscription from Priene in the British Museum. Further, to show that M before Π is not necessarily an archaism, there is, for example, the word *δλυπτιῶν* on the archaic bronze tablet in the British Museum, which, curiously enough, also comes from Olympia. These are not isolated facts, but examples of familiar phenomena in Greek palaeography.

A. S. MURRAY.

ETRUSCAN GENDER.

Settrington Rectory : February 21, 1876.

I am glad to find that I have greatly overrated the divergence of view between myself and Mr. Sayce. He admits as fully as I could wish the striking resemblance in the grammatical machinery of the Etruscan and Finnic languages. With regard to the character of the agglutination of the word *Var-n-al-is-la*, the point still in dispute is almost microscopic. Mr. Sayce holds that on correct Turanian principles of agglutination *Var-n-al* ought to signify "son of Varius," whereas the Latin version shows that in Etruscan it meant "son of Varia." Such a minute difference of structure would not, Mr. Sayce allows, prevent him from recognising the Etruscan as an agglutinating language of the Ugro-Altaic type.

Mr. Sayce, however, though he gives up the argument from agglutination, goes on to produce a new argument, which he regards as quite decisive. I will quote his very words:—

"When we find a masculine and feminine gender existing in Etruscan, marked, too, by a different vocalic termination, I do not see," he says, "how it is possible to connect the language with the Ugro-Altaic family of speech."

This test, on which Mr. Sayce relies as absolutely fatal to my theory, is really a strong argument in its favour. If he will turn to my *Etruscan Researches*, p. 365, he will find that I consider that the languages of the Yenisei, and more especially the Kot, present closer analogies to Etruscan forms than any other members of the Ugro-Altaic group. Now, this Kot language, of which Castrén has given us a grammar, agrees with Etruscan in the possession of masculine and feminine genders, which are distinguished by the very same vocalic terminations which are used for this purpose in Etruscan.

In Etruscan the masculine terminations *a*, *e*, and *u* correspond to the feminine terminations *ei*, *i*, *ia*, and *a*. Thus Velimna, Surna, Sethre, Vele, Velu, and Serturu are names of men; while Velimnei, Surnei, Sethra, Velia, Veli, Serturia, and Serturi are the corresponding names of women.

Now in the Kot language these very vowel changes are used to denote gender. We have *mintu* and *mintu*, meaning *ipse* and *ipsa*; *uju* and *uga* are *ille* and *illa*; *inu* and *ina* are *hic* and *haec* respectively. In the oblique cases gender is in like manner expressed by vowel change. Thus the genitives of the foregoing words are in the masculine and feminine, *mintua* and *mintai*, *ujua* and *ujai*, *inua* and *inei*. Thus *u* in the masculine becomes *a* in the feminine, and *ua* in the masculine makes *ai* or *oi* in the feminine.

Mr. Sayce must therefore find some other argument to justify himself in refusing to accept Etruscan as an Altaic language.

Lastly, Mr. Sayce will not allow the Altaic character of the Etruscan plural in *ar* or *er*. Here he flies in the face of the highest authority on the subject, Dr. Schott, who considers (*Tatar. Sprachen*, p. 49) that the plural in all the Ugro-Altaic languages may be traced to a primitive form in *l*. Even if, with Castrén, we take *s* or *t* as the primitive form, the well-established equation $t = s = r$ brings us to the same result. That the Lapp and Magyar plural in *k* has been developed out of the Finnic plural in *t* no one doubts, while the Tungus and Ostiak-Samoyed plural in *l* presents no difficulty. The Turkic and Mongolic plural suffixes *-lar* and *-nar* are no doubt comparatively late forms, but there can be little doubt that they were originally plural postpositions denoting "multitude," the stem being probably the pronoun of the third person, and the suffix *-r* being the primitive plural suffix of all the Altaic languages. I cannot admit, therefore, that even this Turkic plural is a deceptive analogy.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

THE SIN-EATER.

Croeswylan, Oswestry : Feb. 28, 1876.

My friend Mr. Morris, your latest contributor to the "Sin-Eater" correspondence, quotes the *Mountain Decameron* sketch of what is "believed to be the last sin-eater in Wales." I presume Mr. Morris quotes at second-hand, or he would have seen that he has only unearthed old Aubrey's "long, leane, ugly, lamentable poor rascal," for, in the passage immediately before Roscoe's quotation, the author says:—

"Mr. Fosbroke, in an account of the town of Ross, quotes a letter, I forget by whom (but I have an idea by Mr. Kyrle, the 'Man of Ross'), which describes a 'Sin-Eater,' who 'lived by Ross highway,' and is described as a 'gaunt, ghastly, lean, miserable, poor rascal.'"

If your readers will refer to Mr. Fitzgerald's letter on November 20, 1875, they will see that the "poor rascals" are identical; and Mr. Downes, the author of the *Mountain Decameron* (who dates his book "Builth, Breconshire, April, 1836"), does not profess to do more than pen a fancy sketch on Aubrey's text, laying his scene in Cardiganshire.

I fear Mr. Silvan Evans is as far off as ever from catching the real Simon Pure!

ASKEW ROBERTS.

The EDITOR will be glad if the Secretaries of Institutions, and other persons concerned, will lend their aid in making this Calendar as complete as possible.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- SATURDAY, March 4.—Royal Institution, 3 P.M.: "The Vegetable Kingdom," by W. T. I. Drer.
Crystal Palace Concert, 3 P.M. (Joachim).
Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 P.M.
Alexandra Palace Concert, 3.15 P.M.
MONDAY, March 6.—Royal Institution, 2 P.M.: General Monthly Meeting.
London Institution, 5 P.M.: "On Apes," by Prof. Mivart.
Musical Association, 5 P.M.: "On Standards of Pitch," by Dr. Stone.
Victoria Institute, 8 P.M.: "The Horus Myth," by W. R. Cooper.
Society of Arts, 8 P.M.: "Wool Dyeing," I., by G. Jarman.
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 P.M. (Joachim).
TUESDAY, March 7.—Royal Institution, 3 P.M.: "Vertebrate Animals," by Prof. Garrod.
Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.: Discussion on Floods, &c.
Zoological, 8.30 P.M.: "On the Anatomy of *Aramus scolopaceus*," by Prof. Garrod; "On the past and present Geographical Distribution of the large Game of South Africa," by T. E. Buckley.
Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 P.M.: "On the Domestic Animals represented on the Assyrian Sculptures," by the Rev. W. Houghton; "On the War of Bel and the Dragon," by H. Fox Talbot; "Notes on Assyrian Mythology," by W. St. Chad Boscawen.
WEDNESDAY, March 8.—Royal Literary Fund, 3 P.M.: Anniversary.
Metereological, 7 P.M.: "Hall-Marking of Jewellery," by A. Lutschauig.
Geological, 8 P.M. Graphic.
Medical, 8 P.M.: Anniversary.
THURSDAY, March 9.—Mdlle. Krebs's Second Recital, St. James's Hall, 3.30 P.M.
London Institution, 7 P.M.: "English Dialects," by A. J. Ellis.
Mathematical, 8 P.M.: "On the bicursal Sextic and the problem of three-bar Motion," by Prof. Cayley.
Historical, 8 P.M.: "On the Historical Development of Idealism and Realism," by Prof. Zerbé; "Historical Notices of the North Inch of Perth," by J. Macpherson; "Funeral Garlanda," by W. Andrews.
Royal, 8.30 P.M. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, March 10.—Astronomical, 8 P.M.: Quekett Club.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 P.M.: "On the Links between Shakespeare's Early Plays," by F. J. Furnivall.
Society of Arts, 8 P.M.: "The Manufacture of Citric and Tartaric Acids," by R. Warington.
Royal Institution, 9 P.M.: "The Extinct Animals of North America," by Prof. W. H. Flower.

SCIENCE.

First Book of Zoölogy. By Edward S. Morse, Ph.D., late Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy in Bowdoin College. (London: Henry S. King & Co., 1876.)

THE fact that zoology is a science which may be systematically taught, and that it does not come by nature like Dogberry's reading and writing, is now generally accepted. Teachers are becoming alive to the importance of giving the student a personal acquaintance with the objects of study, instead of merely with figures and descriptions, and a consequent demand has arisen for text-books which keep this object in view. For those who desire to enter on a systematic course of biology, the admirable manual of Huxley and Martin, lately re-

viewed in these columns, leaves nothing to be desired, but it is hardly fitted for the instruction of younger boys whose taste for science is just emerging from the egg-blowing and butterfly-hunting stage of development.

It is to this class, or rather to their instructors, that Prof. Morse addresses himself. "To collect in the field, to make a cabinet, and then to examine and study the specimens collected, are the three stages that naturalists, with few exceptions, have passed through in their boyhood," and it seems to him that "the way to commence the study of zoology is to follow the course one naturally pursues when he is led to the study by predisposition." Accordingly he takes his students to the fields and rivers, teaches them how to collect and preserve specimens, and then draws attention to their differences and resemblances, as well as to their development and habits.

Such a plan seems to have many advantages in teaching young boys, who take to collecting as naturally as a duckling to water, but who are not yet ripe for the technical instructions of the laboratory. To those who have to direct the pursuits of such embryo field-naturalists, Prof. Morse's little book will doubtless be useful. Its value, however, is marred by several serious defects. In the first place, the author rigorously abstains from using any scientific names, citing an unfortunate sea-urchin which labours under the title of *Strongylocentrotus dröbachiensis* as a warning. But all systematic names are not so bad as that, and Prof. Morse himself is obliged to use many technical words in his descriptions. A boy who can master such terms as "posterior pedal muscular impression," "prothorax," "labium," "maxillary palpi," &c., will surely not be alarmed at learning that a "fresh-water mussel" is called an *Anodon* or a *Unio*. The inconvenience of this abstinence is very evident in the present work, for it has been written for use in America, and many of Prof. Morse's "popular names" are, to say the least, unfamiliar to an English ear. We doubt whether many zoologists—not to say schoolmasters or schoolboys—in this country know the difference between "chinch-bugs," "squash-bugs," and "sow-bugs."

What appears a still greater mistake is the way in which Prof. Morse confines the attention of his students to external characters alone. Thus all the various limbs and labial organs of insects, and even the technical names of the various regions and markings of shells, are fully explained, but hardly anything is taught as to the internal structure of the animals. Even when the vertebrata are reached and some account of the skeleton is requisite, the pupil is told to "gently handle a cat," and thus to "learn something about the bones and their attachments." Or he is to kill a salamander, cut off one of its limbs and press it between two pieces of glass, when the bones may be distinguished with a good lens. A boiled rabbit would be an equally easy and much more instructive subject of study. All boys with a turn for natural science delight in a little "dissecting," and even with the invertebrata they may easily be taught the

general types of internal structure. Without such knowledge it will be to little purpose that they learn to distinguish the whorls, spire, suture, and apex of a "fresh-water shell."
EDWARD R. ALSTON.

A Dictionary of the Pāli Language. By Robert Caesar Childers, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, Professor of Pāli and Buddhist Literature at University College, London, &c. Part II. (London: Trübner & Co., 1875.)

It is probable that the mine of wealth hidden under the unread palm-leaves of the Buddhist books will attract an increasing number of those who dare to venture into the untrodden jungles of history and literature. It is true that no gold is to be found there without much labour, but the value of Buddhism does not depend only on its being a most important chapter in the history of the Aryan race, and, perhaps, the most important chapter in the history of India; the many curious coincidences between it and Christianity, in their commencement also, but especially in their later development, throw a flood of light on questions which the pardonable prejudice of religious enthusiasm would make it otherwise very difficult to decide. When we have impartially studied the results brought about by a certain set of circumstances with which we are in no way connected, we shall find it easier to estimate the importance of events brought about by a very similar state of circumstances, our judgment of which is now too apt to be warped by education or by one-sided sympathy. For the neglect of Buddhism, hitherto, there are unfortunately too many reasons; it is due partly to the amount of work in fields much nearer at hand; partly to the fact that those who will study are mostly compelled to take up studies which will give them an income—and we have no endowment of research; partly to the lamentably small amount in our universities of any spirit of research at all; and partly, no doubt, to its especial difficulties, the want of grammars, dictionaries, and even of MSS. to work on.

These latter hindrances are, however, now in a fair way to be removed. There are fine collections of Pāli MSS. at Cambridge and at Paris; Dr. Kuhn has published his grammar, and Mr. Childers promises us another, and has at last completed the important work whose title heads this article, his *Dictionary of the Pāli Language*. It contains all, or very nearly all, the words found in the hitherto published Pāli texts, or referred to in the works of Burnouf, Spence Hardy, Gogerly, D'Alwis, and other writers on Buddhism, besides a few important words as yet found only in MSS. Of the Buddhist works in MS. so very few have as yet been printed that there will, doubtless, be found many words to be added in future editions,* but this one, containing

* For a complete sketch of the work hitherto accomplished in the publication of Pāli texts, grammars and dictionaries, the reader is referred to the last annual Report of the Philological Society, for May, 1875. I have noticed a few words in the published texts which do not occur in the dictionary; for instance, the following under the letters A and B:—

about 10,000 words, may be said to be practically complete up to date; and the very varied contents of the published texts—history, ethics, fairy tales, ritual and grammar—go far to counteract, from a dictionary point of view, their smallness in extent.

As regards arrangement, the work is not, perhaps, quite so great a success. It is difficult to see why the scientific order of the native alphabets used in the MSS. should have been rejected for the order—which is no order at all—of the English alphabet. From a practical point of view it is confusing to use at the same time one dictionary arranged according to the order of the Sanskrit alphabet, and another arranged according to that of the English alphabet; and the dictionaries one is likely to use simultaneously with Mr. Childers's will often be Sanskrit or Sinhalese than English ones.

This is, however, a small matter, and after some little progress had been made with the dictionary, any alteration in the order of letters used would have caused very great labour; the order adopted in the arrangement of the examples and meanings under each word is of somewhat greater importance. The number of these examples is a distinguishing feature of the dictionary; it gives about 40,000 examples and references to the 10,000 words, or an average of four to each word, and for many words it gives all the passages in which they occur. We would venture to suggest that in a future edition these examples and references should be given each under the meaning to which it belongs, in the manner adopted by Böhtlingk-Roth, Benfey, and others, and that the meanings should be arranged as much as possible in chronological order. This is equally necessary for such words as *thāna*, *samaya*, *vanna*, &c., which have numerous meanings shading one into the other; and for such words as *āṅana*, *unhisa*, *upadhi*, *vappa*, the connexion between whose various meanings is not at first sight so clear. Such an arrangement as is suggested is itself often the most valuable commentary on the word, and shows at a glance the comparative frequency and importance of the different meanings.

Where the arrangement adopted in the ordinary classical dictionaries differs from that in use in Sanskrit ones, Mr. Childers follows the former, giving compound verbs in their alphabetical order under their third sing. pres., placing nouns under their nom. sing., and adjectives under their nom. sing. masc. Had the verbs been given under their roots the structure of the language would have stood out in much clearer relief; but, as it is, the etymological part of the work has been most carefully done; so far at least as the etymology of Pāli words can be explained

abbhantarika, Jāt. 86, 14; abhāvita, Dh. v. 13; abhejjarūpa, J. 71, 26; ādhāvati, J. 127, 19, 21; agghakāraka, J. 124, 11; agghāpanaka, J. 124, 14, 19, 20; agghāpanika, J. 125, 1, 10; ahivātaka, Sutta. Nip. 61; Ē.M. 85; āmagandha, S.N. 66; anathika, J. 63, 22; arimaddana, Mah. 214; assāsaka, J. 84, 1; āturanna, J. 197, 15, 20; atthakulika; Alw. I. 99, aviradhanā Dh. 341; bahalatta, J. 147, 10; bāhulla J. 81, 28; bhagi, J. 87, 4; bhattika, Alw. Desc. Cat. 125; bhepūka, J. 213, 13; bhūtika, Alw. D. C. 115. Many of these words are, of course, intelligible from others given in the dictionary.

by referring them to their Sanskrit equivalents. There remains a rather large number of words whose Sanskrit equivalents throw little or no light on their ultimate derivation, and a very few words for which no Sanskrit equivalent can be found. We are glad to see that Professor Childers intends to publish a Pāli root-dictionary; this would be necessarily more etymological than lexicographical, and would be rendered more useful and complete by an extension of the traditional scheme of a root-dictionary so as to include these two classes of words, and thus give us all the ultimate forms on which the Pāli language is built up.

In his explanation of difficult words, Mr. Childers seems to us to be particularly happy. There are many Pāli words used in a sense quite different from that of their Sanskrit equivalents, or which form part of an intricate philosophical system, of which our knowledge is very small. In the longer articles which are devoted to these, a number of difficult problems are solved with great skill, and a large amount of information is compressed into a very small space. In the article *Nibbāna*, for instance, we have in less than ten pages a very important and difficult question settled—to my mind at least—conclusively; a question on which volumes had previously been written, only to leave it more dark and difficult than before. Although all similar articles are not equally convincing—I cannot agree, for instance, with the explanation given of *Tathāgata*—these explanations of the Buddhist technical terms should render the work very valuable to those who are interested only in Buddhism itself, apart from Pāli philology.

In the first edition of the first dictionary of a language so little known, it is not surprising that the meaning of a good many words should be left doubtful. *Kācacehali* (p. 611) must, I think, from Jāt. 168, 20, mean "to talk incoherently in one's sleep." *Ayyaputta* (ii. 610) cannot mean only "the eldest son of the master of the house;" it is used at Jāt. 147, 1, by a wife to the head of the house, and at Jāt. 55, 8, by *Suddhodana's* courtiers of *Kāladevīa*. *Appānaka*, at Jāt. 67, 14, cannot mean "free from insects," as given at ii. 609; *Buddhalīhā*, s. v. *līhā*, does not mean "the power, the easy triumph," of Buddha, but simply his graceful deportment, his easy gait: see Jāt. 93, 9; 149, 9. To render *āṅana*, "a court, a yard," conveys a wrong impression, as of a place enclosed and paved, whereas it means an open space in front of a house (*Sinhalese midula*), J. 124, 18. For a volume of more than 600 pages, bristling with references, there are very few misprints. At ii. 414, line 5, *sahassa* should be *Sahassī* (the very question at issue); Jāt. 63, 22, is another instance of *sahassi*. *Ajjava* should be short in the first syllable, in accordance with Pāli usage; it is so written at Dh. 341, 416; *paccimuttara* should be North-, instead of South-, West. Under *Kamma* (ii. 622) the reference to Jāt. 55 should be Jāt. 52, 25. Other misprints are *Adhipateyyam*, ii. 613; *Attadīthi*, ii. 610; *Patīthāpitātā*, ii. 639; *Uttano*, ii. 544, last line; *Upānāhāhi*, ii. 606, line 20.

Though one might wish that a different arrangement had been adopted, yet in these

days, when philology of any kind (to our especial shame, Oriental philology not excepted) is at so low an ebb among us, it is an unusual pleasure to welcome so thorough and sound a book, and to recognise the industry, enterprise, and scholarship of which it gives ample proof.

T. W. RHYNS DAVIDS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

GEOLOGY.

SIX weeks' study of the principal apatite deposits in Norway has enabled MM. Brøgger and Reusch to lay before the Geological Society of Berlin an important paper, which is published in the last number of the Society's *Zeitschrift*. Although these deposits of crystalline phosphate of lime are of great interest, both scientifically and commercially, the literature of the subject is sufficiently scant to render this paper highly acceptable. Most of the Norwegian apatite occurs in veins running through gabbro. The authors refer these veins to an eruptive origin, and believe that they were erupted either contemporaneously with, or immediately after, the gabbro with which they are associated. The richest deposits at present worked in Norway are the veins of Oedegården in Bamle, which were discovered in 1872, and whence large quantities of the mineral are imported into this country. More than twenty different apatite-bearing localities were visited, and are described in this paper. The celebrated deposits of Kragerø, formerly the richest in Norway, occur in granite, but near to gabbro, and the apatite is there associated with black hornblende.

MR. J. W. JUDD has commenced in the *Geological Magazine* a second series of his valuable "Contributions to the Study of Volcanoes." Having dealt in previous chapters with the existing volcanoes of Europe, he now turns to the evidence of old volcanoes having once existed in the same area. Before addressing himself to this subject, however, he recites the instructive story of the Kammerbühl, in Bohemia—a volcanic hill which was the centre of many a hot dispute between the Vulcanists and Neptunians of half a century ago, and whose true structure was at last placed beyond dispute by mining operations carried into the heart of the hill with the view of settling this curious question.

By way of antithesis to Mr. Judd's volcanic papers we may refer to a sketch of the geology of parts of Spitzbergen, contributed by Prof. Nordenskjöld to the last few numbers of the *Geological Magazine*. The papers relate mainly to the structure of two large fjords on the west coast, known as Ice Sound and Bell Sound. These localities are of more than ordinary interest geologically, since they exhibit within a small area a large number of geological formations, some of which are fossiliferous, and all are well exposed for examination. The paper embodies the results of observations made during the several Swedish Polar Expeditions.

SOME "Notes on the Geology of the North Midland Counties," by Mr. W. J. Harrison, of the Leicester Museum, have been reprinted from Kelly's Directories for this year. The notes give capital sketches of the geological structure of the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Derby, and Nottingham. We owe to Mr. Harrison the first recognition of the Rhaetic formation in Leicestershire, and the discovery in beds of this age of a new fish which he has described as *Pholidophorus Mottiana*, and of a new star-fish named *Ophiolepis Damesii*.

A PAPER on the genus *Turrilites*, and the distribution of its species through the Middle Cretaceous rocks of Germany, has been contributed by Prof. Schlüter to the Lower-Rhine Society at Bonn. Several new species are described, including

Turrilites Cenomanensis, *T. Bössumensis* and *T. alternans* from the Cenomanian beds; and *T. tridens*, *T. varians*, and *T. undosus* from the beds which Schlüter has distinguished as Ems marl.

THE enigmatical fossils known as *Receptaculites* have been studied by Dr. Gümbel, who concludes that they cannot be placed with the sponges, as Mr. Billings had suggested, but that they are related by internal organisation to the Foraminifera. This was the late Mr. Salter's conclusion many years ago; but Dr. Gümbel has been led to accept it on entirely different grounds from those on which the English palaeontologist relied.

IN a paper on the genus *Ginkgo*, Thunb. (*Salisburya*, Sm.), Dr. Oswald Heer maintains that the leaves from the Scarborough colites, long known as *Cyclopteris digitata* and *C. Huttoni*, should be referred to *Ginkgo*, and are identical with specimens brought from Spitzbergen by the Swedish Polar Expedition of 1873. A third Spitzbergen species is described as *G. integriuscula*, while other species of *Ginkgo* are noticed from the cretaceous rocks of Greenland. At the present day the genus is represented by only the single species, *G. biloba*, L. (*Salisburya adiantifolia*, Sm.), which inhabits China and Japan.

FIVE-AND-TWENTY years ago M. Delesse examined the curiously-spotted rock known as *Variolite*, but the recent progress of microscopic petrology has rendered it desirable that the rock should be submitted to fresh examination. This investigation has been undertaken by Dr. Zirkel, who has communicated his results to the Saxon Academy of Sciences. He finds that the spherical masses embedded in the matrix are not homogeneous in composition, but consist of various silicates which have separated from the surrounding mass in concretionary forms, like the well-known spherulites in glass. The characters of the fine-grained matrix show that the variolites cannot be classed either with the gabbros or with diabase, as had previously been suggested.

THE geology of the country around Idria in Carniola—celebrated for its mines of quicksilver—has been carefully worked out by the Austrian Survey under Oberbergrath Lipold, who has accompanied his map by a valuable descriptive memoir. The rocks are referable to the Carboniferous, Triassic, Cretaceous, and Eocene formations; the mercury being confined to rocks of Triassic age.

WE have received the second series of the late Professor Agassiz's *Geological Sketches* (Boston, U.S.: J. R. Osgood and Co.). The volume is made up of five papers reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*, and dealing with glacial phenomena both in the Old and New Worlds. The last paper, written after Agassiz's southern expedition, is devoted to a description of the valley of the Amazons, and sets forth his original views as to the age and origin of the wide-spread Amazonian deposits. Although the volume consists merely of these reprints, and does not profess to offer anything novel, the sketches are written in so pleasing a style that they can be enjoyed equally by the scientific and the unscientific reader, and we are therefore glad to see them collected in the form of so neat a little volume as that before us.

METEOROLOGY.

Climate of Paris.—The Observatory of Montsouris was, as our readers may be aware, founded in 1869 by M. C. Ste.-Claire Deville, mainly at his own expense, in order to conduct meteorological observations independently of the Observatoire. In 1870 it, for the first time, received a Government grant, and in 1872 M. Marié-Davy was placed at its head, M. Deville having been transferred to the general inspectorship of French meteorological stations. At the same time the functions of the Observatory were limited to those of the central station of the Department of

the Seine, with the intimation that its enquiries were to be directed chiefly to agricultural meteorology. Since his appointment M. Marié-Davy has published an *Annuaire* every year, and that for 1876, which has just appeared, contains much matter of high interest as regards the climate of Paris. The meteorological records of the Paris Observatory are, if not the oldest, at least the most continuous in existence, the thermometrical observations going back to 1686, and the rain returns to 1688. Naturally the older years leave much to be desired as regards accuracy, but still they afford useful information as to the climate of the place. The whole of these returns, for all the available elements, are discussed at some length, and a full account is given of the existing series of observations, both meteorological and magnetical, conducted at Montsouris. At the same time, M. Marié-Davy has reprinted in a separate form his instructions for taking meteorological observations which appeared in his *Annuaire* for 1872.

Climate of Brussels.—In the Statistical Report of Brussels, M. E. Quetelet has published an analysis of the climate of that city for the ten years 1864-73. He finds the mean pressure to be 29.768 in., with a range of 2.237 in. The mean has been somewhat lower than that of the period 1833-63, and the same remark holds good both as to the absolute maximum and absolute minimum observed. The mean temperature has been 50°-13 F., being about 0°-4 F. below that of the previous thirty years. The mean temperature for every two hours in each month is also given, and the other elements are discussed with equal minuteness. When will our Corporation do for the climate of London a moiety of what the municipality of Brussels has done for its own city in furnishing funds for this investigation?

Meteorology of Labrador.—In the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles* for January 15, Prof. Gautier has given a second paper on the observations taken by Moravian missionaries in this inaccessible region. (His first paper appeared in the same journal in 1870.) The stations now in operation are from Hoffenthal, lat. 55° 35'; Zoar, lat. 56°; Hebron, lat. 58° 20'; and Rama, lat. circa 60°. The only information given is for temperature, weather, and the Aurora, but, under the circumstances we must only be very thankful for the small mercies we receive.

Causes of Barometrical Depressions.—In the *Austrian Journal for Meteorology* for January 15, Prof. Mohn has published some remarks on the reason why barometrical depressions are, as a rule, more serious in winter than in summer. He cites the opinion of Buchan and Wojcikoff that, as the air is shown to ascend over such areas, and to descend over areas of barometrical elevation (anticyclones), it is clear that in the upper regions of the atmosphere the conditions of pressure must be reversed as compared with those at the surface of the earth. In other words, over an area of low pressure, a cyclone, there must be an excess of pressure at a certain level causing an outflow of the air which is rising. Conversely, over an anticyclone there must be a defect of pressure at a certain height, which has the tendency to attract the air towards the region of its existence. These principles being once admitted, it is evident that as the contrast in temperature between land and sea in these latitudes is greatest in winter, the conditions then prevailing will be most favourable to the production of extensive depressions over the heated area, the sea, while in summer the conditions are reversed, and the areas of low pressure appear over the land. Prof. Mohn seeks to explain the origin of the well-known deficiency of pressure in the South Polar regions on the above principles. He concludes with pointing out the obvious moral of his remarks, to the effect that for a satisfactory study of weather by means of telegraphic reports, the area of observation should be as extensive as possible.

The Diurnal Range of the Barometer.—The first part of a paper on this subject by Mr. Buchan has just appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. It was read in March last. The data employed have been: 1. Observations from 335 places, all over the globe, showing the mean amplitude of the oscillation from the morning maximum to the afternoon minimum, for the twelve months and for the year. 2. The mean hourly states from eighty-one places, and bi-hourly means from 5 others. In order to show the geographical distribution of the phenomenon, charts were drawn for the twelve months and for the year, which are given in the paper, and a short discussion of the salient points in this delineation is to be found in the text, concluding with the following remarks.

"Whatever be the cause or causes on which the diurnal oscillations of the barometer depend, the influence of the relative distribution of land and water in determining the absolute amount of the oscillation in particular localities, as well as over extended regions, is very great. From the facts detailed above, it will be seen that this influence gives a strong local colouring to the results, particularly along the coasts. . . . It will also be observed from the charts, that the lines are as strongly marked as are the lines which show the distribution of the temperature, pressure, &c., of the atmosphere, and that they show equally as great abnormal deflections in particular seasons over particular regions. The regions more or less extended to which more special attention has been drawn have annual maximum and minimum periods, depending very largely, though not nearly altogether, on the position of the sun, the humidity of the air and the direction of the wind, particularly considered as a sea or a land wind. The general course of the lines over the globe has also a well-marked annual period—the minimum of deflection from the course of the parallels of latitude occurring in January, the amount of deflection being then small, and the maximum deflection in July."

In Part II. we are promised the mathematical discussion of the results from the eighty-six stations above mentioned. The work is a useful contribution to our knowledge of the phenomenon, though it does not throw any light on its cause, and is a worthy sequel to Mr. Buchan's former papers on the distribution of barometrical pressure over the globe.

Temperature Anomalies in the Alps.—In the *Austrian Journal* for January 1 we have an abstract of a paper by Prof. Kerner, of Innsprück, from the *Sitzungs-berichte* of the Vienna Academy, on the reasons of the often observed fact that the temperature half way up the hill-side is higher than in the valley or on top of the hill. This has frequently been attributed to a supposed prevalence of the equatorial current above, while the polar current is felt below. Prof. Kerner had simultaneous observations taken at four stations, for a period of sixteen days in autumn, with the following results; the observations being taken at half-hourly intervals:—

Place.	Height, metres.	Temperature, Fahrenheit.
Innsprück	575	36.5°
Rumer Alp	1227	44.7°
Heiligwasser	1239	39.7°
Summit, Bladen	2240	30.8°
		} mean 22.2°

He explains the action by the supposition of the cold air being drawn down by aspiration along the sides of the hills, and its rising in temperature during the process owing to compression. A vertical circulation is thus set up, the air when it reaches the bottom becoming rarefied and rising, its temperature sinking as it rises, so that by the time it reaches the level of the crests again there is no trace of the elevation of temperature, and the crests continue cold, while the air that has risen to them from the centre is again drawn down into the circulation. The phenomena are chiefly observed in the late autumn and winter.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—(Wednesday, February 16.)

THE Rev. S. M. Mayhew in the Chair.—Sir Peter Stafford Carey presented three ancient documents relating to London and the Channel Islands. Mr. Brock announced the almost entire obliteration of Caesar's Camp, Wimbledon. Mr. Baily exhibited a fine lance of the fifteenth century. Mr. H. Davis exhibited a cut and thrust sword, and other objects, from the site of the New Opera House. Mr. Brock exhibited a stirrup and other articles found in London. Mr. Mayhew exhibited the lower jaw of a hippopotamus, also discovered in London; and Mr. H. S. Cuming read a paper on the exhibition. Mr. Mitchell was desirous of knowing the locality of the find, the nature of the matrix, and the geological formation, and these particulars will shortly be forthcoming. Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., read a paper on the "Rollright Stones." Mr. Grover announced his intention of placing before the Association the result of a more carefully-made examination of Stonehenge than has hitherto been attempted, and proofs of the correctness of the "Solar Temple" theory in regard to stone circles. Mr. A. L. Lewis made some interesting remarks on the subject of many megalithic remains which he has visited.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, February 22.)

J. PARK HARRISON, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.—The Director, Mr. E. W. Brabrook, read a paper by the Rev. John Earle, M.A., on "The Ethnography of Scotland." The author alluded to the great similarity in the physiognomy of the Norwegians and the Scotch, as exhibited in photographic portraits, the likeness between the two people having also struck Dr. Beddoe. The conquest of the northern parts of Scotland, and especially Caithness (Icelandic *Kata-ness* = ship promontory), is celebrated in the Sagas; and the author believed that the "harrying west" of the Danes along the eastern coast of Great Britain extended at least as far as the Firth of Forth. Vigfusson's *Icelandic Dictionary* supplies materials to illustrate numerous striking features in the Scottish language and the Norsk: e.g., bairn, carline, eldin, ettle, fey (make), gar, greet (to weep), speer, firth, &c. The Danish and Norsk districts in Scotland are the meeting-ground of the great and divergent branches of the Gothic family—the Teutonic and the Scandinavian. In the Scottish language the Norsk element is almost undiluted with Saxon, and we gain from it ethnological evidence which recorded history does not distinctly afford. An analysis of the language, Mr. Earle believes, would bring out additional proofs that it is the permanent expression of the overlapping of the races above alluded to.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, February 24.)

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Edwin Freshfield, Esq., exhibited a number of drawings and photographs of the Church of St. Vitale at Ravenna, and read a paper on the subject. The church is octagonal in form, with an internal octagon bounded by eight piers, between which are apses supporting the women's gallery. At the east end is a deep apse. There was originally a curious porch at the west end with two entrances, probably connected with the monastery, but this has now been destroyed and a barrack has been erected close to the church. The walls are of brick, thinner than those usually built by the Romans. The windows are round-headed. The round dome which surmounts the church is constructed of earthen pots placed one within the other in a spiral. The interior of the dome was originally decorated with mosaics, but these have been removed and their place supplied by paintings of the eighteenth century. The walls are still covered with mosaics, representing the Emperor Justinian, during whose reign the church was built, and his empress Theodora, followed by their suites. And in the chancel is a figure of Bishop Ecclesius, holding a model of the church. The original pavement was tessellated, with figures and birds on a white ground; but it is now covered over, as it has been found necessary to raise the floor on account of the damp. After giving an account of the history of the building of the church, which was commenced by Archbishop

Ecclesius in 526, and consecrated twenty years after by Maximian, Mr. Freshfield referred to the theories proposed to account for its peculiarities. He showed that it could not be an imitation of the church of St. Lorenzo at Milan, as some writers have suggested, because the latter is not octagonal, has no separate chancel, and none of the Byzantine detail which is so striking a feature of St. Vitale. It is more probable that the church at Milan is a barbarous copy of that at Ravenna. Nor was the comparison with the temple of Minerva at Rome better founded. Mr. Freshfield's opinion is that the church was built from Eastern designs by workmen who had been engaged at St. Sophia and at Salonica. In support of this he referred to the much closer connexion existing at that date between Ravenna and Constantinople than between Ravenna and Rome, and pointed out the striking similarity of the architecture of the church in question with that of the churches in the East. The capitals of many of the pillars are evidently carved from the same designs as those at St. Sophia, and in some cases contain identical monograms, the meaning of which, however, has not been deciphered.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, February 24.)

DR. J. D. HOOKER, C.B., President, in the Chair.—The following papers were read:—(1) "On determining the Depth of the Sea without the use of the Sounding Line," by C. W. Siemens, F.R.S.; (2) "On an Instrument for recording the Direction and Velocity of Currents, and the Temperature of the Water at different Depths in the Ocean," by J. Rymer Jones.

FINE ART.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

Abydus, Upper Egypt: Feb. 10, 1876.

Some interesting excavations are being conducted by Mariette Bey amidst the ruins of Thinis or Abydus. North of the two temples there is a huge enclosure with a lofty wall of unbaked brick, within which is the supposed site of the sepulchre of Osiris. This massive wall has now been proved to be a double one by the recent excavations, a narrow passage hitherto choked up with debris existing between the two. The inner wall towards this passage is lined with a series of shallow buttresses, to which it would be hard to find a parallel in Egyptian architecture. Both walls which abut on the passage have been smeared with a common wash or plaster of a dirty white colour. Excavations are now proceeding in the centre of the enclosure, but at present nothing has been found but a number of long pots of a red colour containing the dried bodies of ibises, and, in one instance at least, of some carnivorous animal. In some cases the black and white feathers of the ibises are wonderfully perfect. I observe that Captain Shelley, in his delightful work on the birds of Egypt, states that no authentic instance has come under his notice of the discovery of the sacred ibis in Egypt in modern times. I can, however, positively assert that a few years since, when returning from Bebayt-el-Hagar to Mansoorah, I saw two of these birds on a small island left by the retiring Nile, about three miles above the latter place. There could be no mistake, for the birds were very near me, and I had the opportunity of seeing them for several minutes. To make assurance doubly sure, I visited the Zoological Gardens on my return to England, and could detect no difference between the specimens there and the birds I had seen near Mansoorah.

A little further to the north of the enclosure already alluded to as existing at Abydus, is another similar structure of, apparently, equal antiquity, but of which no mention is made in Murray's *Guide-Book to Egypt*. This second enclosure is known as *Dayr Ambn Musass*, the Convent, i.e., of Father Musass, and is occupied by a Coptic church, and a small community of Coptic Christians. The church is apparently of no very great antiquity, but well repays a visit. It is constructed of dark-red burnt bricks, and is still sur-

mounted by twenty-three domes. It consists of three transeptal aisles, of which that to the east is separated from the rest by carved and highly-coloured wooden screens, and divided by solid walls within into different Heykels or Sanctuaries, in each of which, according to ancient and universal Coptic usage, is a square altar built of stones covered with whitewash or plaster. The arches and piers which support the whitewashed domes are constructed of dark-red and yellow bricks placed alternately with very good effect. Each Heykel, like those in the Days of the Wady Natrûn, ends flat, and is pierced by niches towards the east. All the arches of the church are round. West of the three main aisles are domed chapels, some of which are in ruins. In one of these is the Tank, in which the water is blessed at the *Aeed-el-Ghitas*, "the Festival of the Plunging," on the eve of the Coptic Epiphany. The baptismal font of stone still exists—it resembles a large kitchen copper—and in one of the Heykels is a very ancient brass candlestick. On two of the altars are flat, oblong boards, with incised crosses and 'Iproûs Xpouros Yûds Θεου in monogram. There are several pictures of no great antiquity, in one of which Ambn Musass is represented as an old white-bearded hermit. There are a few MS. service books on cotton paper, but not a fragment, even on vellum. The Coptic churches of Egypt are generally full of interest, and have never met with the attention they deserve. Some of them date from a period before the Monothelite heresy gained the upper hand, and were erected by the ancient orthodox Christians of Egypt, who were dispossessed of them when the Copts basely sided with the Mohammedan conquerors of the country.

Numismatologists will be pleased to hear of the discovery at Koft in Upper Egypt of a gold coin of the usurper Domitius-Domitianus, hitherto unedited and unknown. This curious piece, which is in the finest possible state of preservation, bears obverse the head of Domitian to the right, with the legend *DOMITIANVS AVG.*; reverse, a Victory marching, with the legend *VICTORI (sic) AVG.*; no legend in the exergue. It is possible that this curious and unique piece was coined at Koft itself, which about the time of Dioclesian was a place of great importance. Its extensive mounds are being rapidly carried away by the fellahen, who dig out the fertilising dust as a manure for their growing crops. Many of these overtaxed and ground-down peasants come eight and ten miles every morning for this purpose, and perform several journeys with their wretched donkeys in the course of the day. Shenhoor, a village which lies entirely out of the route of the ordinary Nile tourist, between Koft, or rather Kooos, and Luxor, deserves careful investigation, and furnishes besides most picturesque subjects for the pencil of an artist. Besides the small temple dedicated to Horus, there are several curious early Arabic tombs, and the circular tower of a dilapidated mosque of early date bears a curious resemblance to the round towers of Ireland. The people of this interesting village are too ignorant even to preserve the antiquities they find, and in digging for dust they undermine and threaten the destruction of several curious and picturesque ancient tombs.

GREVILLE I. CHESTER.

THE BILL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

By a Bill recently introduced into the House of Commons, and bearing the names of Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Russell Gurney, and Mr. Osborne Morgan, it is proposed to create a permanent body of Commissioners for the purpose of preserving certain ancient monuments. The Commission is to consist of the Inclosure Commissioners, the Master of the Rolls, the Presidents of the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Scotland, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, the Keeper of the British Anti-

quities at the British Museum, and seven nominated Commissioners. The first nominated Commissioners are to be the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir W. R. Wilde, Mr. Augustus Lane Fox, Mr. John Evans, of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, and Mr. John Stuart, of the General Register House, Edinburgh, whose places, as they become vacant, are to be filled up by the Crown. The first step which the Commissioners are to take with the object of asserting their authority over any monument is the serving of notices upon the occupier of its site, the person to whom the occupier pays rent, and the clerk of the peace, or in Scotland the sheriff clerk, for the county. When this is done, the Act will have been "applied" to the monument, which will henceforth be under the protection of the Commissioners, without whose consent it will be unlawful to do any injury to it. Any one who, but for these proceedings, would have been legally entitled to injure the monument, may call upon the Commissioners either to give their sanction to the way in which he proposes to deal with it, or else to purchase the monument or a "power of restraint" in respect of it; and thereupon the Commissioners must make their choice within three months, or else they will be deemed to have consented to the proposed injury. Should any person having a legal interest in a monument to which the Act has been applied proceed to exercise his right of property in it in such a way as to injure it, without reference to the Commissioners, a power of restraint in respect of the monument will at once vest in them. Any one who, without the consent of the Commissioners, wilfully injures any monument vested in them, or as to which they hold a power of restraint, will be liable to a maximum penalty of five pounds, or two months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour. The expenses of the Commission are to be provided for by Parliament. An appeal will lie against the action of the Commissioners in applying the Act, or in refusing to consent to a proposed injury to a monument, to a judge of any of the superior courts, who may hear and decide it at any time and place. The Commissioners will be bound to apply the Act to the monuments named in the Schedule to the Bill, of which the following is a complete list:—

The tumulus and dolmen, Plas Newydd, Anglesea; Wayland Smith's Forge at Ashbury in Berkshire; Uffington Castle; Long Meg and her Daughters near Penrith; the stone circle on Castle Rigg near Keswick; the stone circles on Burn Moor; the Nine Ladies on Stanton Moor; Arborlow in Derbyshire; Hob Hurst's House and Hut, Bastow Moor; Minning Low, Brasington, Derbyshire; Arthur's Quoit, Gower, Glamorganshire; Kits Coty House, Aylesford; Danes' Camp, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire; Castle Dykes, Farthington, Northamptonshire; the Rollrich Stones, Oxfordshire; the ancient stones at Stanton Drew, Somersetshire; the chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, Wellow, Somersetshire; Cadbury Castle; Caesar's Camp at Wimbledon; Mayborough, near Penrith; Arthur's Round Table, Penrith; Stonehenge; the vallum at Abury, the Sarcen stones within the same, those along the Kennet Road, and the group between Abury and Beckhampton, Wiltshire; the long barrow at West Kennet, near Marlborough; Silbury Hill, Abury; the Devil's Den, near Marlborough; Barbury Castle, Wiltshire; the Bass of Inverury, Aberdeenshire; the vitrified fort on the Hill of Noath, Aberdeenshire; the pillar and stone at Newton-in-the-Garioch, Aberdeenshire; Edin's Hall on Cockburn Law, Berwickshire; the British walled settlement enclosing huts at Harefaulds in Lauderdale, Berwickshire; the Dun of Dornadilla, Sutherlandshire; Suenos Stone, near Forres, Elgin; the cross slab, with inscription, in the churchyard of St. Vigeans, Forfarshire; the British forts, on the hills, called "The Black and

White Catherthuns," Menmuir, Forfarshire; a group of remains and pillars, on a haugh at Clava on the banks of the Nairn, Inverness; the Pictish Towers at Glenelg; the cairns at Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire; the Catstane, Kirkliston, Linlithgow; the Ring of Brogar and other stone pillars at Stennis in Orkney, and the neighbouring pillars; the chambered mound of Maeshowe, Orkney; the stones of Callernish, Ross; the Burgh of Clickanim, Shetland; the Pictish tower at Mousa in Shetland; the inscribed slab standing on the roadside leading from Wigton to Whithorn; two stones, with incised crosses, on a mound in a field at Laggainair, Wigtonshire; the pillars at Kirkmadrine, Wigtonshire; the remains of Rathmore of Moylinny, co. Antrim; the Navan Fort, Crevecoe, and the King's Stables, co. Armagh; stone monuments and groups of sepulchral cists in Glen Maulin, co. Donegal; the Giant's Ring, near Ballylessan, co. Down; the earthen fort at Downpatrick (Dunkeltair); the earthen fort near Moira; Dun Angus, Dun Onaght, Dun Eochail, Dubh Cahir, and other similar remains, co. Galway; Dun Conor, Inismaan, co. Galway; Staigue Fort, Kiltrogan, co. Kerry; the earthen mound at Castletown (Dun Dealga), co. Louth; the earthen mound at Greenmount, co. Louth; the stone monument at Ballyna, co. Mayo; cairns and stone circles at Moytura, co. Mayo; the tumuli, New Grange, Knowth and Dowth, Monknewton, co. Meath; the earthworks on the Hill of Tara, co. Meath; the earthworks at Teltown (Taltin), co. Meath; the earthworks at Wardtown (Taghta), co. Meath; the tumuli on the hills called Slieve Na Calliagh, co. Meath; the cairn at Heapstown, co. Sligo; sepulchral remains at Carrowmore, co. Sligo; the cairn called Miscan Mave or Knocknarea; the cave containing Ogham inscribed stones at Drumloghan, co. Waterford; the stone monument called the Catstone and cemetery on the hill of Usnagh, co. Westmeath.

In addition to the monuments contained in this list, the Commissioners may apply the Act to any British, Celtic, Roman or Saxon remains, or to any monument which, in their opinion, is of the same kind as those above specified, and which is not situated in any park, garden, or pleasure-ground. The bill contains two clauses, which seem to contemplate the extension of its operation to other ancient monuments not included in the class to which it more immediately relates; but, as to them, the Commissioners would have no power to act without the co-operation of the persons interested.

If it became law, Sir John Lubbock's measure would be a fair solution of that difficult problem—how to ensure the preservation of monuments of national interest without trespassing unduly on private rights of property. If the owner of the site of one of these monuments himself took care to preserve it, the Commissioners would not interfere with him in any way; but if he attempted to injure it, or allowed any one else to injure it, the Commissioners would at once take it under their protection, compensating the owner for the interference with his rights.

ART SALES.

GREAT curiosity was excited by the sale at Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods', of the pictures belonging to Messrs. Armstrong and Collie. The one that attracted most attention was Millais' picture, *Hearts are Trumps*, portraits of the three Misses Armstrong; it was bought by Mr. Agnew for 1,300 gns. Among the paintings of Messrs. Collie, P. H. Calderon, *Her most puissant Grace*, 535l. 10s.; J. Phillip, *Off Duty*, 367l. 10s.; *Portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Hope Crealock*, after Velasquez, 630l.; *Al Duena*, 630l.; *Gipsy Girl resting after the Dance*, 672l.; *Faith*, 1,260l.; E. Long, *Moorish Proselytes*, Grenada, 1,271l. 10s.; Creswick and Ansdell, *The Drover's Hall*, 661l. 10s.; E. Verboeckhoeven, *Highland Sheep*, 262l. 10s.;

A. MacCallum, water-colour, *After Sunset, Sherwood Forest*, 87l. 10s.; J. Drummond, *The Cross of Edinburgh*, 113l.; F. P. Hardy, *Not at Home*, 110l. 5s.; J. W. Oakes, *Poachers*, 262l. 10s.; J. C. Hook, *The Bonxie*, 1,669l. 10s.; *Fishing by Proxy*, 1,176l.; W. P. Frith, *Mrs. Rousby in "Twist Axe and Crown,"* 136l. 10s.; R. Lehmann, *La Lavandaja*, 136l. 10s.; E. Long, *Miss*, 750l.; Marcus Stone, *Royal Nursery*, 246l. 15s.

The collection of historical and satirical engravings formerly owned by the Marquis of Hastings, which we noticed last week, was sold this week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge for 21l. 10s. At the same time was sold, in separate lots, a complete set of the now very scarce Etching Club publications, at the following prices:—Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, 7l. 10s.; Shakespeare's *Songs*, 3l. 3s.; *Etch'd Thoughts*, 4l.; Gray's *Elegy*, 4l.; Milton's *L'Allegro*, 3l. 18s.; Etchings for the Art Union of London, 2l. 5s.; Selection of Etchings, 2l. 15s. A fine collection of engravings by early German and Italian masters realised 22l. 10s.

On Monday and Tuesday this week Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold the following, with other lots:—*Chronicon Mundi*, a manuscript on vellum, dated 1429, 9l. 9s.; Nimrod's *The Chace*, inlaid in royal folio, and tastefully illustrated, 11l. 10s.; Nimrod's *The Road*, and *The Turf*, similarly mounted, 12l. 10s. and 13l. 15s.; Bartoli's *Colonna Traiana, Columna Antoniana, &c.*, 5l. 7s. 6d.; Beckford's *Thoughts on Hunting*, inlaid and illustrated, 6l.; *Biblia Sacra Latina*, circa 1406 (imperfect), 6l.; *Biblia Germanica*, black letter, 1483, 12l.; Book of Common Prayer, black letter, 1662, 4l. 2s.; *Chronicon Nurembergense*, 1493, 10l. 5s.; *Cicero's Opera Omnia*, 1534, 5l.; *Demosthenis Orationes*, first Aldine edition, 1504, 3l. 3s.; Dietterlin's *Architectur*, 5l. 17s. 6d.; *Dives and Pauper*, black letter, 1493, 21l. 10s.; Tyndale's *Testament* (imperfect), 8l. 10s.; W. King's *Art of Love*, inlaid and illustrated, 9l. 15s.; *Livre du Mirouer des Dames*, MS. on vellum, 24l. 10s.; Lodge's *Portraits*, 21l.; *Mer des Histoires*, vol. 2, black letter, 5l. 2s. 6d. A rare copy of Cambridge Prize Poems, 1828-37, noticeable for its containing Tennyson's *Timbuctoo*, fetched 30s.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE trustees of the British Museum have, we regret to say, declined to purchase the beautiful engravings by Botticelli, described in the ACADEMY of last week. For reasons already stated this decision must be regarded as unfortunate, and it may be doubted whether so favourable an opportunity will again occur of adding so rare and important a series of works to the splendid collection of Italian masters already possessed by the Museum. But in the present enforced seclusion in which nearly the whole of the art-treasures in the Print Room is kept we cannot affect to feel much surprise at the decision, nor is it possible to believe that the art-public generally will be very sensible of the loss. The want of sufficient space is for the present an insuperable obstacle in the way of allowing the public to appreciate the great worth of the collection of prints and drawings now preserved in an apartment frequented only by a few students; but the time must speedily arrive when the already large and now rapidly increasing body of those who are interested in such matters will demand a fuller display of the national treasures than is possible under existing arrangements. When that moment has arrived, and when a suitable gallery is placed at the disposal of the authorities in the Print Room, the significance of such a series as that lately offered to the Museum will be better understood; but the opportunity will then have passed for supplying the few gaps in a collection that even now has scarcely a rival in Europe.

M. LEGROS is at present discharging the practical duties of the art-professorship at the Slade

School, in Gower Street, and has already created a favourable impression among the students, although his appointment is, we believe, not yet officially decided. The painter, whose solid accomplishments have long been known and appreciated, both in France and England, is a native of Dijon. At an early age he proceeded to Paris, and entered the school of M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran. His first exhibited work was a portrait of his father, sent to the Salon of 1857; and his talent was at once recognised by M. Champfleury, a critic ever on the alert for the signs of new artistic power. M. Legros has been for a long time resident in England, and a constant contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy.

If recent sales are to be accepted as any indication of public taste, there would seem to be some symptoms of a decline in the extraordinary prices that have been realised during the last few years for modern English pictures. It is no secret that many of the works disposed of by Messrs. Christie and Manson on Saturday last were knocked down at figures calculated to disappoint the feelings of both expert and artist, and the result may not improbably check the enthusiasm of those collectors who regard art solely from the point of view of a profitable investment. The catalogue of the sale, with the prices affixed, affords interesting material for a study of the most recent fluctuations of popular taste.

WE have received the first number of the *Art Monthly Review and Photographic Portfolio*. The alternative title indicates the process of illustration upon which the projectors of the new periodical intend to rely. In this number we have a photographic reproduction of one of Mr. Miles's crayon drawings, two photographs from pictures of dogs by Mr. Couldery, a bust by Monti, and an architectural view. The photographs are all good of their kind, but they are not of a kind to awaken strong artistic interest, and it may be doubted whether the resources of photography are equal to all the requirements of an illustrated journal which aims at anything beyond the satisfaction of popular taste. The letter-press in this number is not very important, and it is surely somewhat late in the day to republish Mr. Ruskin's letter on Frederick Walker.

A QUESTION of some importance will probably be raised in Parliament upon the annual vote for the national museums. It is alleged with some show of reason that the inhabitants of the large provincial towns do not, under existing arrangements, get the full enjoyment of the national art treasures. The principle adopted by the authorities at South Kensington of making temporary loans of objects of art is of course not applicable to the more precious possessions in the National Gallery and the British Museum; for, apart from the risks of removal, which are in themselves more than sufficient to outweigh all other considerations, there is, of course, a large class of art monuments, for the exhibition of which there would be no adequate provision in the smaller local museums. It is therefore suggested that the various processes of reproduction should be called into play to provide copies of such works, and that these copies should be placed at the disposal of the different art museums scattered throughout the kingdom. The Government will be asked to empower the authorities of the national museums to have casts and photographs executed of the principal objects in their possession, so that the inhabitants of the provincial towns may, by this means, be placed in a position to study and appreciate the national art treasures. Such a scheme, if adopted and energetically carried out, could not fail to have a good effect not merely in educating the public taste, but in strengthening the hands of the Government in their demands upon the public purse. It would tend to create a wider sentiment than at present exists in favour of national expenditure upon matters of art, for the representatives of the large towns would then be

able to feel that in supporting the Government proposals for the acquisition of new treasures they were conferring an immediate and tangible benefit upon their own constituents. Under existing arrangements the advantage to the provinces of adding to the national collections is often too remote to touch the popular sense, and the consequence is that the Government of the day always accepts with considerable reluctance the responsibility of coming before Parliament with a request for a special grant of money.

WE have received from Buffa, art-publisher in Amsterdam, two parts of the work in which Herr Unger means to record, with the copper and the etching-needle, what are the chief pictorial treasures of the National Museum in that city. The etchings are well printed—not too richly and heavily printed—on good rough paper, in the impressions sent to us; but there are four classes of impressions, and those we have seen belong neither to the best nor to the worst. Herr Unger's position among modern etchers is a peculiar one. He is, as far as we know, purely a copyist. Flameng, as we have lately seen, can do original work; Jacquemart can etch not chiefly pictures, but still-life objects, which require almost a creative talent in the artist before they can be properly rendered. Yet such a rendering of old masters' work in painting as is achieved by the needle of Unger and of Rajon requires far more than a mere power of transcription. A free translation, an interpretation, is what these men give, and something of their own artistic individuality is put into those pictures in black and white, in which they have conveyed also so much of the individuality of Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Nicholas Maas, and Peter de Hooghe—we doubt whether Herr Unger's example of Peter de Hooghe, the woman coming out of a cellar, and giving a pot to a child, is quite as brilliant in its rendering of light, or as firm in its rendering of substances and construction as M. Rajon's etching, *Cour de Maison Hollandaise*, an example of the same master from the Peel collection, in our National Gallery. But it is a very fine thing. There is a good Nicholas Maas, with all his gravity of light and sedateness of attitude. Nothing can possibly be more vigorous and living than the *Fou* of Franz Hals: a man of barely middle age, wild with excitement, yet not so wild but that he can pass his fingers cunningly over the stringed instrument which he bends his head to listen to. For drawing, expression, and *chiaroscuro*, this is remarkable, and everywhere the artist has been able to follow the force of the original painter. Then there is a group of heads after Rembrandt, the engraving of which gives the pictorial quality of the greatest Dutchman's work with rare success, and misses little of the intellect which, as shown in his studies of individual heads, Rembrandt lavished on his labour. There is a sea-piece, in which a singular effect of light over water is excellently conveyed. Hobbema has painted few landscapes more attractive than that of the *Water Mill* which is here, and not one, to our knowledge, has been rendered in a way that gave as much of its charm as this by Unger does. Our own great Hobbema, in the National Gallery, has certainly been less fortunate in its interpreter. A strong Dutchman of Rembrandt's school, little known in England, Govaert Flinck, is represented in Herr Unger's work by an example which, alike in the hands of painter and etcher, is notable for keenness, decisiveness, and vigour. Herr Unger has definitely taken his place by the side of Jacquemart, Flameng, and Rajon, and we are not aware that like some of these he has allowed himself to do indifferent work as well as that which is good.

Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xv. part iii., 1875. By far the most interesting paper in this number is C. F. Keary's "Art on the Coins of Offa." The unusual beauty of the silver pennies of this King of Mercia has been commonly attributed by numismatists to the influence of Italian artists,

whom Offa brought over from Italy on his return from his visit to Rome. The external evidence for this theory is ably demolished by the Rev. Asheton Pownall, in a paper ("Offa, King of Mercia") in this same number of the *Chronicle*. He shows that the historical evidence of the Mercian Offa's journey to Rome rests only on two statements—one in the anonymous *Life* at the end of Watt's edition of Matthew Paris, and the other in Roger of Wendover's *Chronicle*; while William of Malmesbury, and others of the older and more trustworthy historians, make no mention of it. Now it happens that a charter granted by Offa, King of the East Saxons, to the town of Worcester, has always been attributed (up to the time of Kemble) to the second Offa. In a similar manner, as Mr. Pownall not unreasonably conjectures, the East-Saxon Offa's visit to Rome, recorded in the Anglo-Saxon *Chronicle*, and by Bede, may have been erroneously transferred to the Mercian Offa. Here Mr. Charles Keary takes up the matter, granted that the external evidence for Italian influence on Offa's coins is quite insufficient, is there on the coins themselves any trace of the hands of Italian artists? The names of the moneyers are Saxon; but that tells nothing, as the moneyers were not the artists. The only mode of solving the difficulty is to compare the designs on the coins with the Italian work of the time. This comparison Mr. Keary has made with great care, and the result he arrives at is that Italian art of the seventh and eighth centuries could not possibly have inspired the designers of Offa's pennies. So far Mr. Keary's conclusion is merely negative; but fortunately he has not stopped here. The reign of Offa is not only remarkable for the perfection to which his coinage was brought: it is also the time when the art of illuminating manuscripts—an art born and developed in these islands, and nowise indebted to foreign influence—was at its zenith. By a careful comparison of the designs and the ornamentation of Offa's coins with the illuminated manuscripts of the time, Mr. Keary has put the fact beyond a doubt that the designs on Offa's pennies were copied from manuscripts. We may thus take it as proven that the theory that Offa's pennies were designed by Italian artists which the king brought with him from Italy is false: because (1) there is no sufficient evidence that Offa ever did go to Rome at all; (2) the Italian art of the time was of such a kind that its having any influence on Offa's coinage is inconceivable; and (3) there is abundant proof that the designs on the silver pennies were copied from English illuminated manuscripts.—H. C. Kay contributes an interesting and scholarly article on the coins of Abū-Ishāk, of the Inshū dynasty of Persia.—F. Madden continues his series of philippics (if they deserve the name) against the eminent French numismatist, M. de Saulcy.—Stanley L. Poole describes ten unpublished coins of the Kākweyhīs, an obscure Persian dynasty, of whom only four coins had previously been published. The number concludes with a review of S. L. Poole's *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, vol. i. *Coins of the Eastern Khaleefehs*.

It is announced that an Exhibition will be held again this year at Kioto, Japan. It will be open to the public for 100 days, from March 15 to June 22 inclusive. During this period, and for one week before and after, foreigners will be permitted to visit Kioto, and also to exhibit any articles at the Exhibition.

The Director of the National Gallery has just issued his Report for last year. The chief additions by purchase or bequest were *A Venetian Senator*, by Andrea da Solario, bought in Milan for 1,880l.; *A Wood Scene*, by Gainsborough, and John Crome's *The Windmill*, bought for 1,207l. 10s. and 231l. respectively, at the sale of Mr. Watts Russell's collection; the original design of Wilkie's *Blind Man's Buff*, bequeathed by Miss Harriet Bredel, and Lawrence's *Child with a Kid*, a portrait, when young, of Lady Georgiana Fane, by

whom it was bequeathed. A specimen of the Flemish school, Peter Neef's *Interior of a Gothic Church*, has been presented by Mr. H. H. Howorth. The average daily attendance has somewhat increased, being 4,479 persons last year against 4,410 in 1874. The favourite English subjects for copyists were Landseer's *Spaniels*, reproduced seventeen times; Reynolds' *Heads of Angels*, fifteen times; Turner's *Téméraire* and Creswick's *Pathway to Church*, thirteen times each; the favourites among the old masters were Andrea del Sarto's *Portrait of Himself*, copied eleven times; Velasquez's *Philip IV.*, nine times, and Rubens' *Chapeau de Paille*, eight times. The Wynn Ellis collection was received too late in the year for proper arrangement before the issue of this Report.

THE February number of the *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst* contains two very good etchings. The first is called *The Wild Duck Hunt*, and represents two sportsmen with their dogs on a little promontory in a meandering river, where the corn grows down to the river's brink. There is a sense of air and motion in this etching which makes it particularly delightful. It is etched by L. Schulz from a painting by Peter Hess. The other represents three sailors in various stages of drunkenness, the most sober of the three taking great pride in escorting the other two home. Their faces are portrayed with great humour, and there is much fine drawing to be seen in the shipping and other accessories. It is signed A. Achombach, and dated 1838. It is evidently an original sketch, but we find no account of its origin in the letterpress of the magazine. As for the literature of this number it is rather heavy. Albert Jansen continues his learned critique on Baccio Bandinelli. R. von Eitelberger continues his survey of the German Renaissance. J. P. Richter continues to write on the new documents concerning Michel Angelo. There is, indeed, only one fresh article—one entitled *Frankfurter Glossen*, by O. Busch—which gives an account of some of the Frankfort worthies who did their part in the general revival of art at the time of the Renaissance. Gabriel Max has just finished a picture which is creating a great sensation at Prague, where, strange to say, he is exhibiting it for the first time. The subject represents *Christ raising Jairus's Daughter*. A dark arch forms the background; the dead body lies on a bed, a great white shroud having fallen from it, upon which the light falls; a garland of roses lies at her feet. Christ sits, dardly clothed, on the bed, his right hand hangs wearily down, with the left he holds the right hand of the maiden warmly embraced. These two figures compose the whole picture.

THE Director of Fine Arts in France has given orders for the restoration of the tombs of Molière and La Fontaine. These two tombs, formerly in the Musée des Petits-Augustins, are now placed one beside the other in Père-la-chaise. La Fontaine's is merely a box, composed of four blocks of marble, and on the cover is placed a fox, a favourite animal with the poet. Molière's is higher, but still very simple; its only ornaments are at the four corners—the grinning masks of Comedy. The restoration of the two monuments will be limited to scraping and cleaning them, without changing their form.

PROFS. KAUTZSCH AND SOCIN, two excellent orientalist, are taken somewhat severely to task in the *Athenaeum* of last Saturday for writing up the forged Moabite pottery which M. Ganneau exposed. "Could it have been believed," exclaims the *Athenaeum*, "that in defence of such wretched impostures, two men of approved learning would have taken up the cudgels, the result being the work to which we are now calling attention?" And again, "these authors, like M. Schlottmann, have evidently no acquaintance with even the rudiments of archaeology; hence they accept as unquestionable a group of objects," &c. All this apparently has come about through the writer in the *Athenaeum* having

taken the German word *geprüft* which stands on the title-page of a pamphlet to mean "proved" instead of "put to the test." Kautzsch and Socin called their book *Die Aechtheit der Moabitischen Alterthümer geprüft*, and the *Athenaeum*, apparently without turning a page, leapt to its own conclusion. We have heard of books being reviewed from uncut copies, but it is refining even upon this to review a book from its title-page, and even then to misinterpret the title. This is very embarrassing, because the entire scope and purpose of the book is to show that according to no standard of criticism in archaeology, palaeography, or in historical evidence, can these Moabite antiquities be genuine. It is a curious fact that the title of the pamphlet is quoted by the *Athenaeum* as *Die Aechtheit der Moabitischen Alterthümer*, the word *geprüft* being omitted; is this, perhaps, the solution of the riddle?

THE STAGE.

M. DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

AN old chemist, a man of science, a member of the Institute, propounds the theory of M. Dumas in *Etrangère*, and is one of the piece's minor characters. Born of the corruption of substances are certain vegetables, apparently, whose function it is to decompose and destroy that which yet remains healthy. French science names these things *vibrions*, and society, like nature, when corrupt, has its *vibrions*, and M. Dumas' *vibrion*, in a corrupt society, is a Duke. The unhappy function of that *vibrion* of the Parisian world discussed by M. Dumas, is to bring disorder into the otherwise sane existence of his wife and her lover. Mdlle. Mauriceau was in love with Gérard—her father married her to the Duke. Gérard had good health, the best intentions, no fortune to speak of. Mdlle. Mauriceau had riches, but her father, not for the first time in French comedy, had determined that these should buy position, and so the young woman had come to be married to the Duke, who had his title and the manners of his class, but had the worst character, in all ways, that it was possible to have. Society, when it is depicted by a Dumas, has means of ridding itself of its *vibrions*, in which Nature is lacking, and the story is occupied with the way to the means. Mauriceau, the plebeian father, had met the Duke at the house of "L'Etrangère." Who, then, was "L'Etrangère?" She was an American woman, one Mrs. Clarkson; a comet of occasional appearance in Parisian society. As no one knew anything of her past, and as Mr. Clarkson was not forthcoming to cast over her some shield of respectability, only men visited her. But at last she was destined to penetrate into the home of the Duchess. The Duchess gave a charity fête—a napoleon bought any one the entrée. But she kept one room for her friends, and to this Mrs. Clarkson could not easily gain access. A fair representative of the power of the dollar, it occurs to her that if she offer twenty-five thousand francs to the poor, and ask to be admitted, the Duchess will receive her. The Duchess answers that she will receive her when any man who has the right to introduce her is willing to do so. It is the Duke who proffers himself—an effective scene for the stage: the proud Duchess, the successful intriguer, the cool Duke, the embarrassed friends. But why has Mrs. Clarkson paid this price to penetrate? Because, like the Duchess, she loves Gérard, and will dispute him with her. Then comes a recital of her Past—in itself melodramatic, but made endurable by the supreme art, in gesture and diction, of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt—and this is followed by a declaration of war to the knife between them. The *Etrangère* tells the Duke his wife is in love with Gérard. The Duke intercepts a letter, and behaves indulgently about it; for Gérard, he has reason to believe, is, like M. Dumas in his literary capacity,

the "friend" of women more than their lover. The Duke will abandon his old life—will earn the right to have addressed to him by the Duchess such words of affection as she bestowed on Gérard. Shall the past be wiped out? But no: she will still love Gérard, and is furious at the thought of reconciliation. The Duke, then, must challenge Gérard; and here is Mr. Clarkson, who will do for a second. The Duke explains to him his wrongs. But Mr. Clarkson, listening, considers the Duke a fool, and remembers that a report upon gold washing drawn up for him by Gérard has saved him twenty-five per cent. of his working expenses. "Am I going to allow you to kill a man who saves me twenty-five per cent. of my working expenses?" The Duke, furious, fights Clarkson himself, at the moment—fights him and is killed. A *deus ex machina*, rather than an operation of Nature, has removed the *vibron*; and there is room now for the growth of the healthy loves of Gérard and the Duchess.

The tone of this piece quite apart, it is as full of faults as it is of merits. Its faults are, first, the presentation of the Duke in such a way that you cannot consider him pure *vibron* after all; secondly, the absence of all probability in the character of the Duchess—the Faubourg Saint Germain with the audacities of Montmartre; for the Duchess throws herself body and soul at Gérard, and does it in the presence of her lackeys—and then, thirdly, the impossibility that the Duke, with a score of willing acquaintances in his own society, should choose as a second a wandering American, such as the *soi-disant* husband of Mrs. Clarkson. In order that the Duke may perish—that M. Dumas may have his *deus ex machina* to accomplish the work—it is convenient that Mr. Clarkson should be a second, because in that way the course of conversation and quarrel may make him a combatant. But it is a far too obvious device: quite unworthy of the practised hand of M. Dumas.

The merits of the piece are its dialogue, close, crisp, pointed even beyond the point of Emile Augier; the conception of one scene, and the execution of three. The scene so powerfully conceived is that of the entry of the "stranger" into the holy of holies of the Faubourg Saint Germain; this too is supremely executed. But more striking instances of skill in handling are afforded where this skill overcomes great difficulties, and makes what is utterly improbable seem quite a natural thing. Such skill is shown in the scene where the Duchess refuses pacification with her husband—refuses even the chance of a happier life—will live the old life out; and, again, in the scene where the American who was to have been only a second in a duel, becomes, for M. Dumas' sake, a principal. These scenes are conducted with that potent and watchful art to which our stage is very much a stranger, and they show, too, traces of fine and deep observation which, had it but been applied to the main subject of the piece instead of to its details, would have caused *L'Etrangère* to rank at least with the *Demi-monde*.

The Théâtre Français having taken these pieces, has done its utmost for the acting of both of them. *L'Etrangère* employs not only a most subtle and most pliable comedian, M. Got, and one of the most brilliant and decisive and energetic of his comrades, Mdlle. Croizette, but also the highest, since the most imaginative, of living actresses—Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt. It is her art that presents before an audience as refined that which is really common, and gives to an episode of Ambigu melodrama an air of the good things of poetry.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

BURLESQUE of the conventional kind has no doubt had its day; it has nearly exhausted its subjects, and its method hardly bears infinite repetition—yet burlesque, not of standard work, but of things of the moment, will surely tickle the public taste as long as Mr. Edward Terry and Miss Claude, at the Strand, retain their present clever-

ness in performing it. The Strand is now abandoned to parody. It is true that during a couple of hours early in the evening they still rattle through a "comedy," in which the *dramatis personae*, as presented at the theatre, do not greatly resemble, either in gait, utterance, or action, the persons of every day; but as Sigismund was privileged to be "above Grammar," so certain performers in Strand "comedy" are doubtless privileged to be above Nature. And it is hardly the earlier portion of the entertainment, in which comedy dialogue is given with the breathless and boisterous haste peculiar to this stage, that is the more attractive. The imitations that follow later in the evening give genuine amusement. *The Rival Othellos*—the last thing produced—is a revised edition of one of Mr. Byron's first contributions to the theatre. It is neatly put together; but its construction serves only as the framework for the display of two pictures. The pictures originally were those of Mr. G. V. Brooke and Mr. Fechter: they are now of Mr. Irving and of Signor Salvini. M. Marius imitates Salvini, and catches excellently both the unequalled suppleness of his physique and the quivering action of his sensational spasms. Mr. Terry imitates Irving, and he has caught the whole quality of that actor's voice—all the varieties of his mannerism. In the wittier entertainment which precedes *The Rival Othellos*, Mr. Terry catches the more monotonous characteristics of an actor by no means without power—Mr. G. W. Anson; while it is in this piece also that Miss Claude displays the humorous result of observation keener than any for which we have before given her credit. She has watched Miss Hollingshead not only closely, but very sharply besides, and has reproduced something of the immense simplicity of her stage manner as Vavir, the demureness, the deliberation, together of course with the more easily caught intonations which it would not be beyond the power of the most moderately gifted mimic to seize upon. And it is very funny to see this stage manner of Miss Hollingshead passing suddenly into the slangy fastness of Miss Claude. Nor is Miss Venne to be overlooked in her imitation of Mrs. Kendal. She has not Miss Claude's variety. Inflection after inflection of Miss Hollingshead's is caught, and of course is by exaggeration made ridiculous, by Miss Claude. Miss Venne attempts less; but she gives you something beyond the mere stride—stride burdened overmuch by consciousness of generally wealthy apparel—which is the easiest thing to imitate in Mrs. Kendal's stage appearance. Strand audiences are generally so untroubled that they can laugh when the judicious grieve, but there is something for every one to laugh at in the series of permissible caricatures now presented after the comedy.

MR. BURNAND'S new extravaganza, *On the Rink*, is destined probably to have even a shorter existence than the mania whose name it employs. The piece produced at the Duke's Theatre on Saturday night has not, in truth, much to do with the popular amusement of the day; the "rink" is a subject which Mr. Burnand touches but slightly. There have been artists who, departing from their given subject, have done so only to give their work an interest of some kind that the subject could not afford; but Mr. Burnand is not among these privileged persons. No interest, wit, or beauty is the result of his departure from his theme. There is some tolerable music, and there are ballet girls who, like Mr. Charles Alston Collins, "cruise upon wheels," and there is Miss Amalia, who is vivacious and sunny, and there is Mr. Righton, who is grotesque, but is hardly able, here, to be clever.

MR. DOYLY CARTE and his company, with Mdlle. Dolaro at its head, have gone to the Charing Cross Theatre, where *The Duke's Daughter* (*Timbale d'Argent*) is now nightly performed.

ADRIENNE LECOUREUR—one of the last of Rachel's great parts—is to be acted at the Gaiety

this morning by Miss Goliere, supported by Mr. Ryder and Mr. Charles Harcourt.

MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN, Mr. Creswick, and Miss Geneviève Ward have been engaged in playing *Othello* at the Gaiety Theatre.

MISS NEILSON will to-night re-appear as Juliet, at the Haymarket.

FOR the special gratification of the American colony in Paris, Signor Rossi gave, on Saturday last, an extra performance, which consisted of *Hamlet* and of the fifth act of *Ruy Blas*.

MESSIEURS PARADE AND SAINT-GERMAIN, and Mdlles. Réjane and Massin, are engaged in rehearsing for the new comedy at the Paris Vaudeville. It will be brought out when M. Augier's *Madame Caerlet* has ceased to attract.

Les Vieux Amis, a new comedy by M. Poupard Davyl, has just been read to the players at the Gymnase Theatre.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS—LISZT'S "ST. ELIZABETH:" ALEXANDRA PALACE.

It has often been said that there is no quality more characteristic of, and more respected by, Englishmen than "pluck"; and certainly, if judged by this standard, Mr. Walter Bache, whose annual concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, is a thorough-bred Briton. For many years past he has made it his special mission to preach the gospel according to Liszt, of whom (as most of our readers will doubtless remember) he is a distinguished pupil; and if conversions to the new creed have not been so rapid as he could have wished, it most decidedly has not been from any want either of zeal or ability on the part of the apostle. The zeal is shown in the fact that year after year Mr. Bache engages a first-class orchestra for his concert; and though it is no secret that this has more than once involved considerable pecuniary loss, he still perseveres, determined to present as complete and artistic a rendering as possible of whatever he brings forward; while his ability, both as a conductor and as a pianist, is too well known to need any encomium here. To him we are indebted for nearly all the first hearings of such of Liszt's works as have yet been performed in this country. Four at least of the "Symphonische Dichtungen," the two pianoforte concertos, the 13th Psalm, and a number of smaller works had, during past years, been heard at Mr. Bache's concerts, and on the present occasion a more important work than any yet heard was given—the oratorio *The Legend of St. Elizabeth*, by some considered its composer's masterpiece.

The story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary will be familiar to many of our readers through the late Canon Kingsley's *Saint's Tragedy*. It will not be needful therefore to dwell upon it here; but it should be said that the libretto of the oratorio, which is by Otto Roquette, is of far more than average merit, and that the English version used at St. James's Hall, which is from the pen of Miss Constance Bache, is very well done, and remarkably faithful to the original.

It was with somewhat mixed anticipations that I awaited the performance of the work. On the one hand, very pleasant recollections of some of Liszt's compositions previously heard at Mr. Bache's concerts (especially *Tasso* and Psalm 13) justified expectations of a musical treat; but on the other, dismal recollections of hours spent in the study of the score of *Christus* (reviewed in these columns some months since) gave warning not to be too sanguine. It would be difficult to imagine a more unbiassed attitude of mind than that which was the result of these very opposite reminiscences.

Of the impression produced by the oratorio, it is necessary to speak with a certain amount of

reservation, because I had been unable to examine the score previously, and therefore must simply record the effect made by the work upon a single hearing. How far the opinion would be likely to be modified upon further acquaintance, it is difficult to say with certainty. For reasons that will presently appear, however, it is doubtful whether intimate knowledge of the music would do much to alter the first impressions.

It would be a suppression of the plain truth not to say that these were, on the whole, intensely disagreeable. I have vivid recollections of various musical tortures which it has been my duty at different times to undergo; but never do I remember any one of such intensity, or of such prolonged duration. More than once I was inclined to exclaim with Goethe, "Five minutes more of this, and I confess everything!"

Least it should be said that this is mere abuse, it is needful to give the reasons for what, it must be admitted, reads like a sweeping condemnation of an important composition. That the oratorio contains a large quantity of very clever writing cannot be denied; but frequently the very cleverness is so obtrusive as to become of itself a fault. Liszt's first and chief aim seems to be to produce something entirely new. He certainly succeeds, and it is a great cause for thankfulness that there is nothing else like it. In the first place Liszt's idea of melody is, to say the least of it, peculiar. Melody is generally defined to be a succession of sounds which produce an agreeable impression. How far the impression produced by the themes of *St. Elizabeth* (so far as they are Liszt's) is agreeable, is of course a matter of taste. To myself they were, in the large majority of cases, absolutely the reverse. The crudest and most forced progressions constantly succeeded one another; and I was in a chronic state of admiration of the singers for managing to hit the right notes. But beside this, the harmony is no less cruelly tortured than the melody. Liszt appears to have set himself the problem, how to make the largest number of wild and peculiar modulations in the shortest possible time, and to have solved it triumphantly. There is nowhere any repose, and like Noah's dove he finds no rest for the sole of his foot. Moreover, his method of what has been termed the "metamorphosis of themes," interesting in works of smaller dimensions, becomes wearisome when carried through a composition extending over two hours. When the composer will condescend for a little while to write naturally, instead of straining after intense originality, he can be very pleasing—as, for instance, in part of the "Chorus of Children," near the beginning of the work; but even here, though he commences with a good subject, he spoils its effect utterly by harsh and abrupt transitions, and by the restlessness of his tonality. One would have thought that a feeling for dramatic consistency would at least have induced the composer to write a children's chorus in a simple style; but of this he seems incapable. The best numbers of the work are the opening chorus, "We welcome the bride," Landgrave Hermann's solo, "Be it a father's loving care," the children's chorus just mentioned, and the "Crusader's March." To give a local colouring to the music two Hungarian airs are introduced in the course of the work; and an old "Crusader's Melody" serves as the theme of the trio in the Crusader's March. None but those who were present can imagine what a relief it was when one or other of these melodies was heard in the course of the work. To get a really pleasing phrase was something quite refreshing in the midst of the conglomeration of unparalleled uglinesses with which the score abounds. Of the six sections of which the work consists, the fourth was (to my intense relief) omitted. As it was, I could not sit the work out; at the end of the fifth section exhausted nature would support no more, and I left the hall.

It has been needful to speak in some detail of

this oratorio, first, because it would have been obviously unfair to express merely a general condemnation without giving any reasons, and, secondly, because the work is eminently a representative one, and one which some of the modern "school of progress" point to as a model of its class. As already said, the opinion formed is the result merely of a single hearing. Whether further acquaintance would produce a more favourable impression is very doubtful, because its defects appear to be inherent in the very nature of its style. No amount of re-hearing can make an ugly phrase into a beautiful one, though it is possible to grow so far accustomed to the ugliness as to cease to be disagreeably impressed by it. Had the impression produced been simply negative—an inability (to use a common phrase) "to make head or tail of it" the first time, the case would have been altogether different; as it was, the effect made was certainly distinct enough, and the very reverse of agreeable.

But while speaking thus adversely of the music itself, it is simply impossible to commend too warmly the truly magnificent performance. Mr. Bache appears to possess the great secret of a good conductor—the art of imparting his own enthusiasm to the forces under his control; for the spirit with which the whole of the music was sung and played was hardly less remarkable than the precision and accuracy which marked the rendering of the entire work. It is in parts excessively difficult, both for voices and instruments; but finer chorus singing has seldom, if ever, been heard, while the excellent band, led by Mr. Deichmann, showed itself fully equal to the demands made upon it. The solo parts, too, which are in places perhaps even more difficult than the choruses, were admirably given. The most important share of the work fell to Mrs. Osgood, as *St. Elizabeth*, who sang with real feeling, while the remarkable purity of her intonation was heard to especial advantage in a work in which perfect accuracy is more than ordinarily difficult of attainment. The gentlemen, also (Signor Federici, and Messrs. Thurley Beale and Wharton), were excellent in their respective parts, and aided in no small degree in the effect of the whole. It is difficult to conceive the amount of labour which the preparation of the oratorio must have cost Mr. Bache; and though it is impossible to say that we liked the music, the thanks of all musicians are none the less due to the concert-giver for affording an opportunity of forming a judgment on one of the chief works from the pen of a man who unquestionably ranks among the greatest artists of our time.

It is an unfortunate thing that the Alexandra Palace concerts should be held at the same time as those at Sydenham; and the more so because it is no uncommon occurrence for some important work to be produced simultaneously at both places. Such was the case last Saturday. At the Crystal Palace Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm, with the chorus originally intended apparently for the finale and never before performed, was to be given; while Mr. Weist Hill's band were to essay for the first time one of Schumann's symphonies—that in B flat, a touchstone for a good orchestra. Having secured a copy of Mendelssohn's chorus, a few words on which will be found below, I decided in favour of the Alexandra Palace. Schumann's symphony is so well known from its frequent performances at the Crystal Palace that, even did space permit, a discussion of its beauties would be superfluous. I shall therefore confine the few remarks I have to make to the rendering. And here let me enter an earnest protest against the comparisons which have recently been drawn between the two orchestras as being both entirely unequalled for, and most unjust to the younger establishment. The Alexandra Palace band is quite good enough to stand upon its own merits, and Mr. Hill would, I am sure, be the first to repudiate any claim to being the only conductor who

gets a legitimate tone from his band, or any such nonsense. The performance was on the whole a very excellent one—surprisingly good, indeed, if the comparatively short time the band has played together is borne in mind. Mr. Hill's tempi were most judicious, and the "reading" of the whole work was very good. The only point open to comment was that in parts a want of refinement and proper balance was noticeable; the strings were at times too loud for the wind, and some of the solo passages for the latter were (at least in the middle of the hall where I was seated) all but inaudible. It is only fair, however, to add that this may have been, at least partly, the fault of the room, the reverberation of which is excessive. If so, this might probably be remedied by suspending wires at a short distance below the roof to break the tone-waves—an experiment tried with much success in Gloucester Cathedral at the last festival there. With such excellent material as exists in the Alexandra Palace band, and such evident zeal as is shown, there is no possible reason why in time, when long playing together has given its members that perfection of ensemble playing which nothing else can possibly give, its performances should not fully equal those of any orchestra in Europe; but to look for this absolute finish at present not only shows an ignorance of the true conditions under which alone such finish is possible, but is unjust alike to the conductor and the orchestra. It can at least be honestly said that such a performance as that on Saturday gives promise of the greatest future excellence. Mr. Hill ought not, nevertheless, to have omitted the repeats in the first and last movements of the symphony. It made hardly five minutes difference in the length of the performance; and at classical concerts such works of art, if given at all, should be given exactly as the composer intended, unless in very exceptional cases, such as Schubert's great symphony in C, which, without the repeats, plays nearly an hour.

We have no room to add more than that the programme also included Saint-Saens' violoncello concerto, played by M. Lasserre, one of our finest performers, Mr. G. A. Osborne's overture to the *Forest Maiden*, Boccherini's minuet for strings, a selection from Balfe's *Puits d'Amour*, and vocal music by Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Henry Guy, and the Alexandra Palace choir.

EBENEZER PROUT.

At the last Monday Popular Concert Herr Joachim led Schubert's magnificent quartett in D minor, a work which has been more than once noticed in these columns. While so fine a composition is always welcome, especially when played as it was played at St. James's Hall on Monday, we would gladly spare it for once to hear in its place the no less fine quartett in G major, or the quintett in C, which are very seldom heard here—the former having been given only once (in 1868) at these concerts, and the latter not having been brought forward since 1873. Herr Joachim also played on Monday Bach's "Chaconne," and being, it is almost needless to say, encoored, gave, in addition, another movement from the same composer's unaccompanied violin solos. The programme further comprised Beethoven's "Fifteen Variations and Fugue" on the finale of the "Eroica" symphony, finely played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, who was warmly applauded, and Mozart's Trio in E, given by Messrs. Taylor, Joachim, and Piatti.

We shall notice next week the first of Mdlle. Krebs' two recitals, which took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon.

We regret to announce the sudden death, on the 21st ult., of Dr. H. J. Gauntlett, in the seventy-first year of his age. Dr. Gauntlett for nearly forty years gave his almost exclusive attention to church music. He was a most voluminous composer of psalm-tunes and anthems; and some

of the former especially have obtained a deserved popularity and will rank among the best modern specimens of their class. The number of tune and chant books which he edited, either alone or in conjunction with others, was enormous, among the most important being "The Comprehensive Tune Book" (2 vols.), "The Church Hymn and Tune Book" (with the Rev. W. J. Blew), the "Hallelujah" (with the late Rev. J. J. Waite), and the "Congregational Psalmist" (with Dr. Allon). Dr. Gauntlett was also an able writer on music, and a frequent contributor to various musical journals.

We have been desired to call the attention of our readers to an appeal which has been published in the papers on behalf of the "Dykes Memorial Fund"; and we do so with the utmost pleasure, because there is no man to whom church music has been more indebted during the present century than the late Precentor of Durham Cathedral. Dr. Dykes' tunes in "Hymns Ancient and Modern," of which he was joint editor, are known and loved through the length and breadth of the country; and the fact that his family has been left by his death in straitened circumstances needs, we are sure, only to be known to induce a hearty response to the appeal from those to whom his music has been a source of so much pleasure. We may remind our readers that a large number of small contributions, from those who are unable to give much, will do a great deal towards swelling the aggregate amount; and we trust that Dr. Dykes' widow and children will soon be placed beyond the reach of want.

THE death is announced from Stockholm of August Södermann, one of the most prominent of Swedish composers, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

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